137461

Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

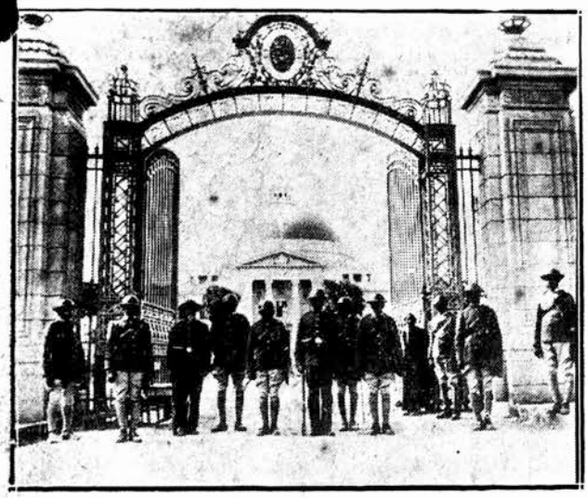
OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

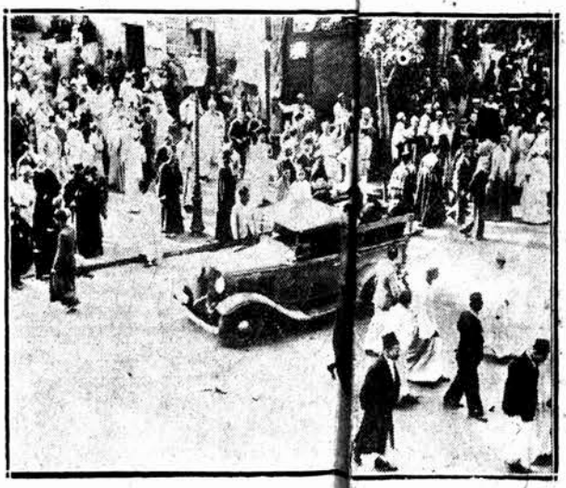
FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXIV NO. 1 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JANUARY 5, 1936 PRICE: TWO ANNAS

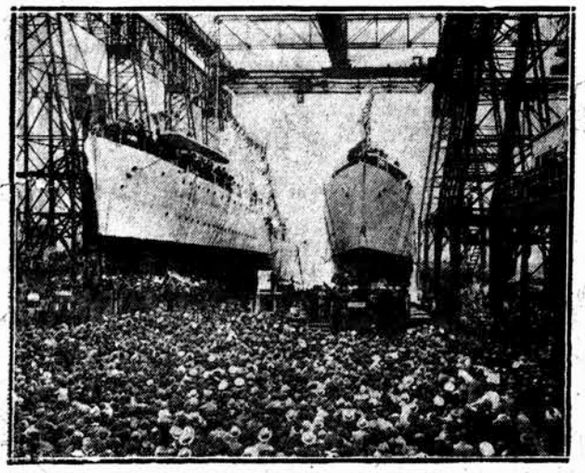
A GIPSY RAXY

EGYPT IN FERMENT



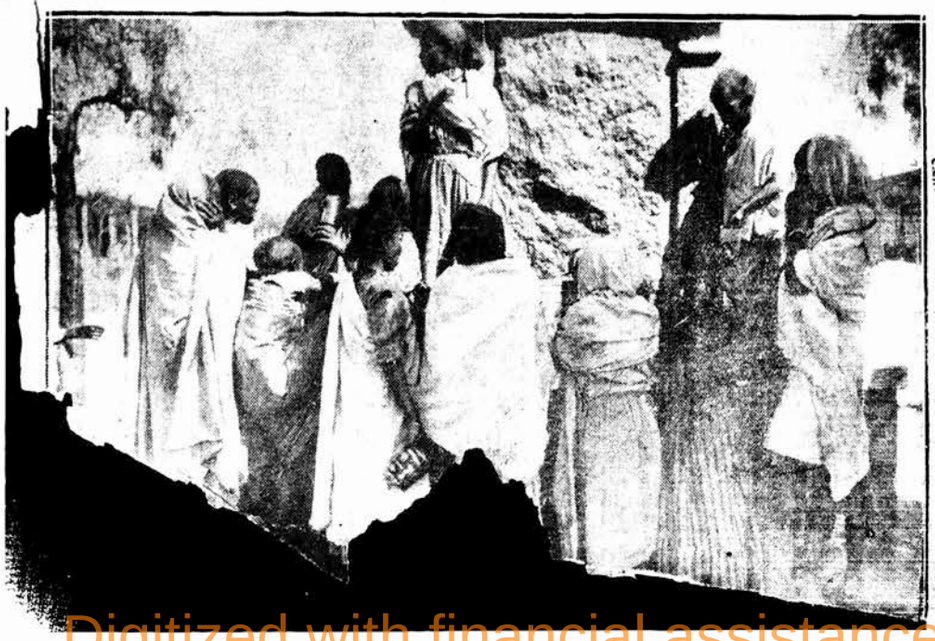


(Left) Steel-helmeted troopers protecting Cairo University after the recent students' outbreak in which one student died, and 350 students and police were injured. (Right): A police car moves off from the scene of the killing with the body of the student.



Philadelphia navy yard celebrates "Navy Day" by launching of two new destroyers, U.S.S. Shaw and U.S.S. Cassin.

Roman Chaplain accompanying Mussolini's troops now invading Ethiopia blesses the war tanks before they depart.



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BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JANUARY 5, 1936

Intens ctivity On Northern Front

MAHATMA' HE

General Conditio Good

BOMBAY.

According to the lat received from Wardha, ing. Mahatma Gand pressure was lower to- his general condition good.

SHEFFIELD SH MATCHES

N. S. Wales Queensland

SYDNEY:

In the Sheffield Shield which commenced on Jan. 1, South Wales won by 182 r The scores are as follows:—

New South Wales 366 and for 9 and declared.

Queensland 344 and 216 (Hy four for 43 and Chilvers four 78).

It is disclosed here that yest day the Test umpire Borwick balled Gilbert, the fast aborigi bowler, under the new rule of Australian Board, forbidding in midatory bowling, for Gilbert split the fingers of Mudge Robinson. The umpire conside the sort of bowling as intimida ry and gave no-ball verdict ainst Gilbert, who was thus first bowler to have the voked on his own self. G nied the fact that he bowled the player and blamed the wick itself.

A Drawn Game

BELBOURNE: Jan.

The Sheffield Shield matc commenced on Jan. 1 betwee Australians and the Victor resulted in a draw.

The South Australians sco 569 and Victoria 313 (Wall 4 77), and in follow-on they ma 250 for 5 (Rigg 124, that inclu seven fours).

Lucky Number

for the month of
DECEMBER
will be published
in the issue of
12th January
Do not miss your copy.

ig Italian Thrust On Somali Front?

lore Bombing By 'Planes To Demoralise Abyssinians

ESOME TALE OF CARNAGE ON RED CROSS NEAR DOLO

ROME, Jan. 4.

ntense activity on the northern front is reported ommunique from Marshal Badoglio, referring to erations in the Tembien sector and the zone East of Makale, where the Abyssinian War er is reported to be concentrating a large force.

he communique says Abyssinian bodies were sed in front of the Italian line, and we lost six two Eritrean soldiers. The aircraft carried out mbing actions, wherein one plane took fire at afta, northwest of Abyssinia and two of the crew illed.

G TO COW DOWN.

e.—Intensive bombing is being carried out by the enemy es, apparently with the object of demoralising large Abys- oop concentrations. It is officially estimated over 10,000 ncluding gas, were dropped in the Makale section, last d 3,000 more yesterday. Twenty-two were killed and 15 —Reuter.

OF RAINS SPEEDS WAR PLANS

ust Into Harar And iga Regions?

ROME, Jan. 3.

ieved that the Italian ith Harar and Jijiga as will be launched short- Somali front by General whose army has been n 45,000 to 75,000 men. stood that aeroplanes anks will be employed. eft Naples to-day for with 2,000 men, most- of the Tevere division k Shirts Militia, num- 0 men, of whom two- already reached So- It is understood that a complete army divi- sed of 18,000 troops. from Libya to Soma-

detachment has al- through the Suez ps have been replaced a motorised division Rains are due to start d in the next few he hope is expressed results will be obtain- ry.

d that one of Gene- first tasks will be strong defensive Ras Desta, while ust probably will be baneh.

FOR FIGHT

ing With Great ctivity

GADISHU, Jan. 3. cial Correspondent

Major Barnes, after a visit to the front in the direction of Dolo, reports great activity.

He saw tremendous quantities of stores and ammunition at Lughferandi, which is a big fortified cantonment surrounded by high walls, and equipped with a fine aerodrome.

Thousands of troops are encamped outside Lughferandi with motor transport and armed machineguns.

The Italians and natives all appeared to be eager for fight.—Reuter.

EXTENSIVE BOMBING BY ITALIANS

ADDIS ABABA, Jan. 4.

Italian airmen extensively bombed the Makale area, to-day. It is reported that they dropped about 3,000 bombs. Up to now ten persons have been reported killed.—Indian Allied News.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE BY ITALIANS?

Egyptian R. C. Ambulance At Daggahbur Bombed?

ADDIS ABABA, Jan.

The Egyptian Red Crescent am bulance at Daggahbur which wa fortified by the Abyssinian out- post in the southern front, has been bombed by Italian planes according to an unconfirmed rumour here.

It is reported five planes parti-

(Continued on page 6.)

MAHASABHA SPLIT DENIED

Statement Issued By Persons Who Had No Bona Fide Status

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3.

With reference to the report of the split at the Poona session of the Hindu Mahasabha, Mr. Ganpatrai, Secretary, All-India Hindu Mahasabha, says the session ended smoothly and quietly.

"The signatories of the statement issued from Poona were of those who were without bona-fide status of delegates or of members of the All-India Committee and were persons against whom the Working Committee gave decision in the provincial dispute of Bengal and U. P. Provincial Hindu Sabhas. The Working Committee notwithstanding the adverse decisions against these gentlemen gave them the fullest opportunity to become delegates and participate in the Subject Committee deliberations and even to speak at the open session.

"Some signatories further demanded at the All-India Committee meeting held after the session to be regarded as members of the Committee for the coming year which, according to constitution, they could not be entitled to and hence they issued the statement."—A. P.

Agricultural Development Association

(From Our Correspondent.)

MAHABLESHWAR, (By Mail).

A meeting arranged by the Agricultural Development Association under the presidentship of Dr. W. Burns, the Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency was held on Monday last in the Native General Library Hall here.

STOP PRESS

MAHATMA NOT TO GO TO AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 4.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel received the following message from Mahadev Desai at Wardha this evening:—"Gandhiji's blood pressure this morning was 186 and 110. The doctor permitted him travel on condition that he sented to travelling sec and to being carried tion in a chair.

"Gandhiji declined these conditions. as decided to a medabad. hy A l sho but

44. MEDICAL.

Best for the teeth. Always use Porival Black Tooth Powder. Can be had from everyhere. (5438).

56. EDUCATIONAL

Ensure success at Senior Cambridge or University examination by joining "Desai's Coaching Classes," Kavarana Building, Dhobi Talao. (5429).

73. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Organisers and Special District and Ordinary Agents throughout C. P., Berar and Nizam's Dominions for a Life Office, offering all modern plans, facilities and privileges and comparing favourably with all leading Indian Companies in its Lapse and Expense Ratios and in quality and quantity of business as well. Apply in confidence stating experience, position and status. Selected candidates will be paid according to abilities from Rs. 50 to 200 monthly plus travelling allowance and commission. Box No. 2403, "Bombay Chronicle."

PALMIST & ASTROLOGER

Mr. B. D. Gupta, Municipal Commissioner of United Provinces, stays at Arya Niwas on Kalbadevi Road from 5th to 7th January. Fee per palm Rs. 2, Special reading Rs. 25. Meet from 7 a.m. to 2 p.m.

You Pay Too Much For Your Glasses! Consult F. C. WHITTEN & Co. Manufacturing Opticians Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

LAST DAY OF THE EXHIBITION NINTH WONDER

i.e.

WALKING ON RED FIRE, which as you know from newspapers has upset the whole of Western Scientific world, you will wonder to see Prof. AMAR walking on the red [illegible] Not only that, even he makes [illegible]blic to walk over too, with[illegible]njury. Also wishing to [illegible] question with answer [illegible]mesmerism.

[illegible]CE DAILY
[illegible]. & 10 p.m.
[illegible] to 11 p.m.
[illegible]NAS TWO.
[illegible]anna
[illegible]TRIE

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two gambling raids, one in Byculla and the other in Nagpada, last night yielded twenty-two arrests.

The Byculla Police raided a room on the Victoria Gardens Road in execution of a gaming warrant issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch. They arrested five persons—Baboobhai Pranjivan, Deenmahomed Mangal, Laldin Juma Syed Ahmad Syed Latif, and Francis George.

The police seized several "satta" chits, and instruments of gaming and cash amounting to Rs. 24. They were bailed out for a week.

Suklaji Street Arrests.

Sub-Inspector Mangalorekar of the Nagpada Police raided a room at Auchitpada, off Suklaji Street, and arrested seventeen persons alleged to have been gambling in cards at the time.

Their names are:—Mohammad Hussein Walliullah, Mohammad Khalil, Haji Hussein Ayzahussein, Hussan Siddi, Mohamad Hussein Kalulla, Jaffer Ahmad, Yusuf Khalil, Nabibaksh Noorbaksh, Abdul kadir Sheikh Farid, Mohammad Chuttan, Ahmad Yakub, Mohammad Kassum, Mohiuddin Rahiman, Moti Jeewa, Rama Yadu, Mohammad Ismail Mohammadali, and Majafarhussein Sabdar Hussain.

They were produced at the Mazagaon Court to-day and were bailed out till January 17.

A verdict of "Suicide" by means of asphyxiation from drowning was the verdict returned by the coroner's jury, at the inquest held to-day on the body of a Hindu woman Putlibai Sunderjee whose dead body was found yesterday floating in a well at Shiv Temple in Vithaldas Road.

The tragic discovery was first made by some people who went to draw water from the well. They drew attention of Shantilal Rajaram, a priest belonging to the temple.

The police were immediately informed.

Balchand Induji, the son of the deceased pathetically stated before the coroner that on the morning of Thursday last, he left the house to attend to his work, and returned home at 7 p.m. On enquiring about the deceased he was told that she had gone out at 7 p.m.

Witness waited for some time, but she did not return. Getting anxious, he instituted inquiries in every direction but failed to locate her. Not till the next morning did he receive information of the tragic end of his mother.

A Hindu girl while being taken away in a train by a Muslim, was dramatically rescued last night by a railway constable.

A constable on duty at the Bulsar Railway station noticed a Hindu girl seated besides a Mahomedan in a night train and growing suspicious at the latter's looks questioned him.

Shahbuddin Yakub, the Muslim, is stated to have replied that he was a Hindu and that he was escorting the girl. When questioned further, he, it is alleged confessed he was a Muslim. He was thereupon detrained along with the girl and both were brought to Bombay.

Shahbuddin was placed before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, at the Mazagaon Court on a charge of kidnapping and was sentenced, pending [illegible]es, on a bail of Rs. 100 for [illegible]night.

[illegible]e police stated that the hus[illegible]r of the girl had lodged a [illegible]plaint of kidnapping.

[illegible]At the Inquest held to-day on [illegible]he body of a Hindu woman Vel[illegible]ai aged 26 widow of Maya Hira, who was found lying dead yesterday morning under suspicious cir[illegible]stances [illegible]am at Bhat Ba[illegible]chant, brother of the deceas[illegible] stated that he was living in [illegible] shop, whereas his sister lived [illegible] the 2nd floor of a room at B[illegible] Bazar. On the night of Thurs[illegible] last, witness had dinner with [illegible] sister, and returned to his shop [illegible] sleep.

Yesterday morning witness w[illegible] to the room of the deceas[illegible] and was startled to find that [illegible] doors had been fastened f[illegible] within. Witness knocked at [illegible] door, and getting no resp[illegible] peeped in through the ventila[illegible] and found the deceased lying [illegible] her bed. Fearing that someth[illegible] was wrong, witness manage[illegible] undo the latch and was sho[illegible] to find that his sister was d[illegible] The matter was then reporte[illegible] him to the police.

Pending the report of the [illegible] mical Analyser, as to the caus[illegible] death, the Inquest was adjou[illegible] till the 14th instant.

A pedestrian when wa[illegible] along the footpath adjoining [illegible] Mumbadevi Temple, yeste[illegible] knocked down a can of [illegible] which was placed on the [illegible] of a milk shop, upsetting its [illegible] tents on the road. After vi[illegible] the damage done he was ab[illegible] walk away when the shopk[illegible] it appears, stopped him and [illegible]ed him to pay for the milk. [illegible] pedestrian Narayan Venkap[illegible] fused to pay and walked [illegible] from the shop.

The shopkeeper then rais[illegible] alarm and shouted out "th[illegible] "thief!!" Narayan was follo[illegible] a crowd and it is alleged he [illegible]ed round and stabbed the [illegible] keeper. The police a[illegible] Narayan and produced him [illegible] the Acting Chief Presidenc[illegible] istrate to-day.

The Magistrate ordered [illegible] cused to be remanded in [illegible] for a week.

Tragedy overtook an 8 [illegible] old child. Sabergolabi, d[illegible] of a pathan Gulabkha[illegible] Mahomed, residing at [illegible] building Frere Road [illegible] brought some opium with [illegible] tention of giving the c[illegible] small quantity who was [illegible] from a cold. The opium [illegible] on a piece of paper in h[illegible]

It appears that wh[illegible] parents were engaged in [illegible] the child took the opi[illegible] swallowed it

---

The city police are on [illegible] track of three Muslims [illegible] bed a Hindu at the poi[illegible] knife last night at Gu[illegible] Road and relieved him [illegible] watch and other articl[illegible] at Rs. 30.

It appears that Girdh[illegible] manand's brother was [illegible] yesterday and went out [illegible] of him. He was accoste[illegible] Muslims who inquired a[illegible] he was searching for. [illegible] them that he had lost h[illegible] who had not returne[illegible] though it was 11 p.m. [illegible] mised to assist him in [illegible] and took him to Gun[illegible] Road where they tripped [illegible] pointing a knife threa[illegible] take his life if he resi[illegible] then relieved him of a [illegible] other articles collectiv[illegible] at Rs. 30.

A clever ruse adopte[illegible] burbanite to hoodwink [illegible] authorities, has resu[illegible] arrest for importing fo[illegible] of illicit liquor into Bo[illegible]

He was sentenced to [illegible] rigorous imprisonment [illegible] a fine of Rs. 30 in [illegible] weeks' further impris[illegible] the Acting Chief Pres[illegible] gistrate to-day at the [illegible] Police Court.

For the prosecution [illegible] ed that the accused [illegible] was seen walking alon[illegible] Road carrying a milk [illegible] head. An Excise po[illegible] the movem[illegible] stopped him [illegible]

G SHORTLY!

HEATRES LTD. ALCUTTA'S r Masterpiece

GREATER" than "DEVDAS."

OP- CHHAON"

"BHAGYA CHAKRA" starring: MASHASHI AL, K. C. DEY —NAVAB— and Photographed STER CREATER NITIN BOSE

NERVA TALKIES. NGTON ROAD.

PLAZA

ot of Tilak Bridge, DADAR. IGHT 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.

GEORGE ARLISS HIS MOST SUCCESSFUL PICTURE

OUSE OF ROTHSCHILD" OUSE OF ROTHSCHILD"

D ARTISTS SUPER. g A Silly Symphony oon in Colours.

contents of the pot [illegible]ntained 4 gallons of valued at Rs. 60. [illegible]ed pleaded guilty to [illegible] and the Magistrate [illegible]rs as stated above.

[illegible] of "accidental death" [illegible]d to-day by the Coro[illegible]t the inquest held on Ramanna Basappa, a employ of the Motor [illegible]ance Co., Hornby Road, [illegible]ursday last, while en[illegible]aning the sign boards, [illegible]ance and fell down [illegible]ment receiving serious [illegible]e was removed to the [illegible]al where he expired

[illegible]nce of Mahadeo Baloo, [illegible]y, showed that on the [illegible]tion, at about 9 a.m. [illegible]rning from a tea shop, [illegible] deceased standing on [illegible]cleaning the sign boards [illegible]fice.

[illegible]ess had hardly gone a few [illegible] when he heard a thud be[illegible]im. Looking round, wit[illegible]w the deceased lying on [illegible]otpath. A crowd soon col[illegible], and had him removed to [illegible]ospital where he stated [illegible]d lost his balance and

LABOUR LEADER GETS 9 MONTHS

Magistrate Rejects Plea For Leniency To Yusuf Calcuttawalla

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Yusuf Calcuttawalla, a Labour leader, who returned to Bombay without the permission of Government, was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment by the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day.

The Magistrate in the course of his order, observed that the accused was an educated man and he should have known that the order served on him was in force. If he had any doubts he should have communicated with the Commissioner of Police, Bombay and found out whether the order served on him was still in force or not.

The Magistrate rejected the defence plea to be treated leniently and sentenced the accused to undergo nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

WEDDING OF MR. G. R. KHAIRAZ'S DAUGHTER

"Noor Baug," at Mazagon road presented a gay scene on Friday evening when the wedding took place of Shireen, daughter of Mr. G. R. Khairaz with Yusuf, son of Dr. Rajabali V. Patel, M. D.

Prominent guests who were present, showered their good wishes on the happy pair.

Socialist Candidates

The Executive Committee of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party has issued, on the eve of the poll, an appeal for support to its candidates in the election of Congress delegates to-day.

The appeal says:—

"The Party's work during the past year and the policies for which it stands, namely, the wrecking of the Constitution through non-acceptance of offices, active opposition to war, abolition of the Indian States, and the democratisation of the Congress constitution are known to every intelligent Congressman. Every one of these candidates is a staunch fighter in the struggle for freedom with a record of service behind him and each stands committed to a fighting policy and programme.

The following are the candidates:

A Ward—F. M. Pinto.
C Ward—Yusuf Meherally
D Ward—M. R. Masani
E Ward—Abdul Hamid.
G Ward—C. Mascarenhas.

RELIEF FOR SANCTIONS LOSSES

Indian Merchants' Chamber Invites Statistics

The Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, is inviting particulars from businessmen of loss of business or other loss incurred by them in connection with the sanctions imposed against Italy by the Government of India. The object of this to collect particulars to be sent down to the Government of India, who might be in a position in some cases to secure new directions of trade or to secure some other relief.

A Committee of the League of Nations is sitting on this subject at Geneva and in view of the extension of the warfare in time, as well as the stiffening of sanctions, it is of importance to apprise Government of the position of Indian merchants hitherto engaged in trade with Italy.

HELPING VICTIMS OF ARTHUR ROAD FIRE

The Secretary, Lalbaug Relief Committee writes:

On Saturday, December 28, early in the morning a fire broke out in Faizul Khoja's Chawl at Arthur Road (Lalbaug). The same evening, with the efforts of Dr. S. R. Naik and Mr. B. D. Bhalekar a meeting of the residents of Lalbaug was held to consider what steps to be taken to give relief to the victims of the first and resolutions were passed requesting the Lalbaug Relief Committee to help the distressed by handing over some amount from their funds to the Advisory Committee appointed at the meeting. The Relief Committee taking into consideration the emergency of the situation, at once complied with the request and handed over Rs. 200 for relief.

A regular meeting of the Lalbaug Relief Committee was held on Tuesday, and recognised the Advisory Committee of the Lalbaug residents and sanctioned Rs. 500 in addition to the previous amount to give relief to the distressed.

MOST DRASTIC BILL

Move To Prohibit Loans To Belligerents

NEW YORK: Jan. 4.

A third and most drastic Neutrality Bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Ludlow of Indiana. It proposes to prohibit American exports or loans of any kind to the belligerent upon the outbreak of war.

FUNERAL OF MR. F. E. DINSHAW

Large Concourse Of Members Of All Communities Follow Bier To Tower Of Silence

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A large concourse of people attended the last obsequies of the late Mr. F. E. Dinshaw this morning. Parsis were present of course in the greatest number, but all communities were represented and leading members of the business community were prominent.

During the final prayers those present were seated in the verandahs and on the spacious lawns. Shortly after 9 a.m. the ceremonies in the house were completed and the bier carrying the corpse was brought out by the bearers, clad in spotless white, and proceeded by the priests chanting prayers, the cortege wended its way to the Tower of Silence.

Nearly all those who were present at the house followed the bier to the Tower, the procession being at least a quarter of a mile long.

Only Pars's, of course, were admitted to the grounds of the Tower of Silence and at the gate the members of other communities left the procession.

Mr. McCallum, Manager of the Bombay Branch of the Reserve Bank of India, represented Sir Osborne Smith, the Managing Governor of the Bank at the funeral.

WHEN FRIENDS MEET
THEY TALK ABOUT

DHARMATMA

—A BALGANDHARVA-PRABHAT PICTURE—
which is now in its

5TH GLORIOUS WEEK

They Admire—
Balgandharva's Acting—
Ratnaprabha's Music—
Vasantee's Endearing Words
—and give compliments to
Mr. V. SHANTARAM'S Direction
They praise
MASTER KRISHNA'S
Triumphant Music direction—

You should see it TO-DAY!
IF You have NOT so far——!!!

DHARMATMA
AT
KRISHNA
TALKIES
—:CHARNI ROAD:—

Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday, Sunday and Holidays.
(Direction:—Western India Theatres, Ltd.)

TO-DAY MORNING AT 10 a. m.
DHRUVA POSITIVELY LAST REVIVALS
2 TAMIL 2
REVIVED TO-DAY
AFTERNOON AT 2 p. m.
NALLATHANGAL
at the favourite Tamil Picture House
APOLLO (SURYA) TALKIES
Near Tata Mill—Poibaudi Tram Junction

Coming Next Saturday

Here are Artistes of high repute—
SMT. DEVBALA
PARBATI
LEELA
MHINDRA CHOUDHRY, B.A.

BHARAT LAXMI
PICTURES
CALCUTTA
Presents a
Social Hit

Unfinished symphony of true Love that ended into miserable and tragic sacrifice for the sake of Society.

"BALIDAN"
NEXT SATURDAY
AT
Roxy Talkies
New Queen's Road.

For Bookings apply to:
CALCUTTA TALKIES DISTRIBUTORS,
Opp. Pathe: Ahmed Chambers.
Lamington Road, Bombay.

Direction:—
Sjt. PROFULLA ROY

APPEAL TO SCIENTISTS

Holkar Pleads For Study Of Indigenous Systems Of Medicine

INDORE, Jan. 2.

His Highness the Maharaja Yeshwantrao Holkar opened the 23rd session of the Indian Science Congress at the King Edward Hall this evening. Sir Upendra Nath Brahmachari presided. Among those present were Sir Siraimal Bapna, Sir Swarupchand Hukumchand, Sir Lewis Fermor, Dr. Troyds, Dr. P. C. Guha, Lt.-Col. Shortt and Dr. Burridge.

After Dr. P. Basu, Chairman of the Reception Committee, had read his address, His Highness, in declaring the Congress open, said that though he was a layman, as a Ruler of a State anything which furthered the welfare of mankind naturally aroused his keenest interest. He was therefore, pleased to greet the Assembly of distinguished scientists at his capital. All branches of science could have a common meeting place in the betterment of human life.

Greatest Problem.

The greatest problem of India was her poverty; it was the problem of increasing the yield of the soil and using their vast mineral resources which demanded the most strenuous efforts of their scientists. He was happy to find that efforts were being made at several places—and Indore was one of them—to improve the quality of the crop. He was of the opinion that their problem mainly lay in the dissemination of the knowledge which they had. Co-operative societies could be used as an instrument for the education of the people in scientific matters.

Abuse of Science.

The Maharaja deplored the fact that while men of goodwill were straining every nerve of science in the cause of humanity, others were degrading the great achievements of that same science to the destruction of their fellow men. He stressed the need for a scientific study of the indigenous systems of medicine and the assimilation of all that was good in them, and said India's practical combination of psychology and physiology is what is known as the practice of 'yoga' has been proved to be capable of results in improving the strength of the body, to say nothing of spiritual achievements. Surely this science should be rescued from ignorant hands and scientifically examined. Western scientists had begun to find that something more than pure science was required to explain the phenomena of the sub-conscious mind. The Maharaja feared that as the nineteenth century in Europe lost God in the laboratory, so they might lose all that was good in their ancient heritage owing to over-enthusiasm for the new. In a combination on truly scientific lines of the good in both, he saw a meeting ground common to all humanity, standing which it would no longer be possible for men to say that "East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet."

Raw Products COMPETITION

(See page 32 and 33)

Closing date 10th January 1936

You may send any number of entries.

The Collector of Ratnagiri (centre) recently performed the opening ceremony of the new school building erected at Chinchkhari by Shri Gajanan Swami Borkar in memory of his father. Photo shows Mr. Borkar to the right of the Collector.

GYNAECOLOGICAL CONGRESS

Madras Governor On "Save-Mother-Campaign"

MADRAS, Jan. 2.

"There is no cause more truly deserving of popular interest and practical assistance and financial support. To save mothers in India from suffering disease and death and rear up healthier and happier children—this is the task than which none could be dearer to the heart of any nation. Let the people of India see to it that nothing is wanting to the advancement of that cause which they can achieve by their endeavour and their charity," observed His Excellency the Governor opening the first All-India Obstetric and Gynaecological Congress which commenced its session at Madras this morning.

Obstetricians and Gynaecologists from all parts of India attended the session which will last for three days.

Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the delegates acknowledged the wholehearted support extended by members of the Obstetric and Gynaecological Societies in Bombay, and Southern India and also the unfailing sympathy and support of Sir Frank Connor and Colonel Newcomb, Surgeon-General, Madras, in organising the Congress.

He said the idea of holding such a Congress had been widely welcomed by distinguished obstetricians all over the British Empire and the messages they had received showed how much the idea had been appreciated and what high hopes were entertained about its future and the part it would play in ameliorating condition of women and children in India.

Dr. (Miss) Ida Scudder, principal, of the Women's Medical College, Vellore, then delivered the presidential address.—A. P.

B. B. And C. I. Employees Union Meeting Postponed

(From A Correspondent.)

AJMER, Jan. 2.

The Fifteenth Annual General meeting of the B.B. and C.I. Railway Employees Union (registered) was held in the branch office at Kaiserganj, Ajmer on 2nd January and has been adjourned to 16th January for want of quorum.

BHAWNAGAR MILL STRIKE

Situation Becomes Serious

(From A Correspondent)

BHAVNAGAR, January 4.

Owing to the weavers' strike, the Jehangir Mill was forced to stop work. The number of strikers has increased from 300 to 1,500 and the situation is becoming more serious. The Majur Mahajan is holding meetings daily advising the strikers to be peaceful. The Majur Mahajan wrote another letter yesterday demanding arbitration.

WESTERN DISTURBANCE

POONA, Jan. 4.

A western disturbance caused local rain in North-west Frontier Provinces, Kashmir, and North Punjab.

Chief amounts of rainfall:—Dalhousie 1 inch, Rawalpindi, Cherat 3-1/4 inch each, Srinagar 1/2.

FORECAST.—Local falls of rain will recur in Kashmir and the Punjab hills.—A. P.

Payment Of Wages Bill

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3.

It is understood that consideration of the Payment of Wages Bill, clause by clause, will be taken on the first or second official day when the Assembly session commences on February 3.

It may be recalled that the consideration was postponed during the Simla session to enable the European Group and Labour members to arrive at an amicable settlement in connection with the amendments tabled by the latter to enlarge the scope of the Bill.—United Press.

New Punjab Finance Secretary

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3.

It is understood that Mr. Ramchandra, I.C.S., has been appointed Finance Secretary to the Punjab Government and will take over his new appointment as soon as he is relieved of his present duties as the officiating Education Secretary to the Government of India.

CONGRESS JUBILEE AND LOCAL GOVTS.

Sjt. Dutt's Adjournment Motion For Assembly

COMILLA, Jan. 4.

Sjt. Akhil Chandra Dutt, Deputy President of the Legislative Assembly, has given notice of a motion of adjournment of the Assembly to discuss the Government of India's failure to take proper steps to prevent interference by Local Governments with the Congress Golden Jubilee celebrations.—United Press.

DUTY ON AIR CRAFT FIREWORKS HALVED

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3.

A Customs notification halves the duty on fireworks specially designed for use of aircraft and by charging it 25 per cent 'ad-valorem' places it on the same footing as duty paid for fireworks used for signals on board ships.

Ordinary fireworks pay 50 per cent duty.—A. P.

INSURED COVERS SENSATION

PATNA, January 3.

Sensation prevails here over the mysterious disappearance to-day of the contents of two insured covers, valued at Rs. 150, posted at Darbhanga and despatched via Kiul, in a sealed bag, for Patna City where the bag was found intact but when opened the said covers were found cut and the contents abstracted.

Mr. Mistra, Superintendent of the R.M.S. is personally investigating into the matter, assisted by police.—United Press.

ABDUL MAJID BACK TO CONGRESS

KARACHI, Jan. 3.

Sheik Abdul Majid Sindhee, who had severed his connections with the Congress some years back, has once again returned to its fold.

He filled the membership form of the Congress to-day.—United Press.

Baroda Jubilee Sports

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, January 2.

In the arena of sports a varied programme was carried out this evening when the Maharaja Gaekwad, the Resident, Col. Wier witnessed from the royal box, the sports lasting for an hour and a half. About 25,000 persons were present on the occasion.

About 31 wrestling contests were held. Other items were acrobatic sports, ram and buffalo fights, archery feats of Prof. Yaspal and elephant fights which were highly appreciated.

A workless youth, Arthur Bracekenbury, of Rotherham, has built a 12-foot canoe from an old bell tent.

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Pandit N. AMIRTANANDA
M. 2.29, North Mada St.,
Mylapore, MADRAS

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Pousb Sud 11, 1992
Muslim: Tikad 9, 1354
Parsi: Amardad 1, 1305
Hightides: 8-31 22-25
Lowtide: 3-24 15-12
Sunrise: 7h 13m.
Sunset: 6h. 15m.

MONDAY, January 6.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, January 7.

Children's Fancy Dress Carnival, P. & M. Gymkhana, 4-30 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH.

MULLA—RUSTOMJI FURDOONJI Mulla, of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors expired at 11-30 a.m. yesterday, funeral ceremony to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at his bungalow at New Marine Lines.

TO-DAY'S MUSIC CONCERT

Khansaheb Abdul Karimkhan will give a concert to-day (Sunday) at 4-0 p.m. at Laxmi Baug, Bhatt Wadi, Girgaon.

WIREMAN'S PERMIT FOUND

A wireman's permit has been found. The owner can take it away on week days from the Secretary to the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle."

*Electrical recording.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA

The Amateur artistes of the Sabha will stage "Pathi Bhakthi" in Tamil at 4-25 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) at the Damodhar Thackersey Hall, Parel.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the above Association, Mr. Panje Mangesh Rao of Mangalore will deliver a lecture on "Story-telling as a means of education" in the Association Hall to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.). Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki will preside.

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Life—Preparation For Death" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the Hall of The United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

KANDIVLI ANGLO-GUJARATI BOYS AND GIRLS SCHOOL

The third annual gathering will be celebrated by the Kandivli Anglo-Gujarati Boys and Girls School to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. under the chairmanship of Dr. Purshotam T. Patel M.D.

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S SPORTS

The second annual sports for school children organised under the auspices of the South Indians Welfare Society will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. on the ground of the Dadar Hindu Gymkhana Shivaji Park, when Mr. I. H. Tauntoh the Municipal Commissioner will preside and give away the prizes.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION

The Silver Jubilee celebration meeting of the Bombay Shroff Association will meet to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. in the University Convocation Hall (Fort) when Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas will preside.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. 'Tokiwa Maru' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2 p.m. on Monday the 6th instant.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai per s.s. 'Victoria' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 10 a.m. on Thursday the 9th instant.

Mails for Australia per s.s. 'Orontis' via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the seventh instant.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. 'Tairea' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 8th instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CENTRAL—"Broadway Melody of 1936" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"Barbary Coast." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Three Kids and a Queen" Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"Top Hat". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"The Mysteries of Paris." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON—"On Wings of Song." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

WEST END—"Kimti Ansu." Time as usual.

MINERVA—"Khoon-ka-Khoon." Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Dharmatma." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

PLAZA—"House of Rothschild." Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Song of Life." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m. The Radio Quartet. 11-45 a.m. Light Classical Music. 1-0 p.m. Close down. 6-0 p.m. Marathi Ballad Songs. 7-35 p.m. Morning Study. 7-50 p.m. News in Hindi. 8-0 p.m. Light Classical Music. 9-30 p.m. News in English. 9-45 p.m. The King's Tryall. (A.B.B.C. Recorded programme). 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The Cellini Trio 8-15 p.m. A Religious Service,* relayed from Croydon Parish Church. 9-00 p.m. The BBC Empire Orchestra; leader Daniel Melsa conductor, Eric Fogg. 10-00 p.m. Weekly Newsletter and sports summary. 10-20 p.m. Eugene Pini and his Tango Orchestra with Diana Clare. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

SHREE GAUDIYA MATH

The usual Geeta class will be revived from to-day (Sunday) under the auspices of the Greehastha disciples of the Math. The class will begin from 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) proceeded and followed by Sree Nam Samkirtanam.

KARNATAKA NOOTHAN SANGITHA SABHA

The opening ceremony of the Karnataka Noothan Sangitha Sabha's (Kanarese) Library will be performed today (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. in the Sabha's room at 30, Maruthi Lane Fort, when Mr. Panje Mangeshrao will preside.

BARODA STATE MUSLIM CONFERENCE

The 4th session of the Baroda State Muslim Conference will be held on the 10th instant under the presidentship of K. B. Abdullabhai Kera. The opening ceremony of the Conference will be performed by Nasrulla Khansaheb, Thakor of Amod, ex-M.L.A.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Clan Line steamer 'Clan Macbride' arrived in London on the morning of the 3rd instant.

Clan Line steamer 'Clan Keith' left the Suez on the evening of the 2nd instant.

Steamer 'Bengloe' arrived in London on the 3rd instant.

ADMISSION TO GURUKULA UNIVERSITY, KANGRI

The next anniversary of Gurukula University, Kangri, comes off on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th of March 1936 during the Holi days.

Gentlemen desirous of securing admission of their wards in the Gurukula University, Kangri, are requested to correspond and obtain sanction early. Rules and application forms etc. can be had from the Gurukula Office.

FREE TUTORIAL CLASSES FOR C. K. P.'S

Mr. G. P. Patankar writes:—

These classes are being conducted under the auspices of C. K. P. Sevasangh between 7-30 and 9 a.m. in Noor Building, Dadar (B. B. and C. I. Railway) and boys in middle school forms would receive suitable coaching.

A scout-troop, too, has been started with a view to improve the physique and instil discipline of its members. Adults are requested to enrol in the Volunteer Corps.

BETTER AERODROMES AND MORE SERVICES

Tymms Outlines Plans Of Future Development

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3.

In a broadcast talk from the Delhi Station this evening, Mr. F. Tymms, Director of Civil Aviation, described the development of civil aviation in India he said that the importance of air services could be gathered from the fact that the volume of traffic carried by the Imperial Airways on the Indian route in 1934/35 was more than four times its volume in 1929-30. Taking mails alone, in 1930 mails to and from India weighed 34 tons and in 1935 over 80 tons. About 16 per cent. of the letters from India are sent by air.

TATA'S SUCCESS.

In 1930 88 passengers left India by air and in 1934, 397. The figures for the Tata Service are even more striking In one year from 1933 to 1934 there was an increase in weight of mails from 25,500 lbs. to 41,500. This constitutes one-third of the air mail to and from India.

After describing other attempts to establish regular air services in India, Mr. Tymms referred to the weekly service started recently by the Tatas with the assistance of the Travancore Durbar from Bombay down coast via Goa to Travancore. This he said is a pointer to the future. States are anxious to have air connections and further developments may be expected.

EMPIRE SERVICE EXTENSION.

Talking about plans for the development of British air services, Mr. Tymms said, from 1937 the British Government propose to transfer all first class mail to Empire countries to air. About 200 tons of mails a year will have to be carried to India. Five services a week between England and India with 20 ton machines carrying three and a half tons of load and taking two and a half days to Karachi are planned. Some of the services will be operated by land machines and some by flying boats and we shall see a novel sight of large sea-going flying boats cross the North of India and land on lakes and rivers to refuel and discharge their loads. They will fly at about 150 miles an hour and on some parts of the route they will fly by day and night. Passengers will have sleeping berths and will not have to change all the way from England to Australia.

If these plans mature, India may have to organize two main feeder services to South India and North-West India to give correspondence service for mails. These are the plans and there is much detail to settle and the scheme should not be regarded as finally adopted.

BETTER AERODROMES.

Mr. Tymms also described ground organization and said that all the main aerodromes and emergency landing grounds will be lit and in between there will be beacons to mark the route. The Karachi aerodrome will be extended into the desert and large administrative buildings will be erected alongside it. There will be a large new hangar with two bays of 190 feet span each. The largest in India at present is 100 feet.

Rangoon will have a new aerodrome half-way between the city and the present aerodrome will be one of the best aerodromes comparable with Karachi It will take two years to build it

RUN-AWAYS AT JUHU.

In the case of Bombay and Calcutta, it is not possible to find alternatives to the present aerodromes without heavy commitments. Dum Dum will be extended by filling and a new hangar and buildings will be erected on the new site.

At Juhu in Bombay runways will be provided making the aerodrome serviceable throughout monsoon. Lahore and Ahmedabad will have new aerodromes. Delhi will have a new hangar and administration and a passenger building suitable for the reception of distinguished visitors who arrive in Delhi.

Finally, referring to Indianisation Mr. Tymms said that both in commercial aviation and in Government service. Government's policy is to train and employ Indians so far as qualified men are available.—A. P.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES

Figures Of Gross Earnings

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd., Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for the month of December 1935 and for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1935, subject to adjustments were as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year:—

Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd. for the month of December 1934 Rs. 4,61,772; for the month of December 1935 Rs. 3,25,638

Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd. for the month of December 1934 Rs. 5,07,145; for the month of December 1935 Rs. 4,08,261

Tata Power Co. Ltd. for the month of December 1934 Rs. 6,20,219; for the month of December 1935 Rs. 6,97,843

Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co Ltd. for fiscal year upto December 31. 1934 Rs. 26,85,937; for current fiscal year upto December 31, 1935 Rs. 23,15,067

Andhra Valley Power Supply Co Ltd. for fiscal year upto December 31, 1934 Rs. 31,81,682; for current fiscal year upto December 31, 1935 Rs. 25,88,133

Tata Power Co. Ltd for fiscal year upto December 31, 1934 Rs. 33,42,190; for current fiscal year upto December 31, 1935 Rs. 38,37,020

No Contest In "E" Ward

The General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. write:—

There will be no contest in "E" (Byculla) Ward since there are only two candidates in the field, others having withdrawn.

Sjt. Abdul Hamid and Sjt. Rajaram Kashinath Achrekar are the only two candidates left for the two seats and there are therefore duly elected.

Mr. Vinaychand D. Ajmera, B.A. of Bhavnagar and Karachi, returned after a period of seven months to India by s.s. "Narkunda."

Mr. Ajmera went to Japan and studied the problem of cotton trade with his chief agents at Kobe and Osaka and thence he voyaged to America, chiefly the U.S.A., on the same mission.

MUSIC AT G. T. P. HALL

There will be music to-day (Sunday), the closing day of the Exhibition by Shmt. Sindhubai Shirgaonkar, Shmt. Kamalini Kothari, and Sjt. Shamrao Hari Sukthankar, at G. T. Parishad Hall, Gowalia Tank, from 6 to 7 p.m.

INTENSE ACTIVITY ON NORTHERN FRONT

(Continued from Page 1)

cipated in the bombing. Casualties are unknown.—Reuter.

HARRAR HEAVILY BOMBED?

ROME, January 4.

An unconfirmed report says that Harrar was heavily bombed from the air yesterday as a reprisal for the alleged beheading of an Italian pilot.

It is stated that much damage was inflicted.—Indian Allied News.

GRIM HOLOCAUST AT DOLO

Graphic Description By Journalist

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

ADDIS ABABA, Jan. 4.

It is an utterly deliberate act, declared Dr. Hylander, indignantly, describing the Red Cross bombing in an exclusive interview to a Reuter's special correspondent, Mr. Collins, upon his arrival here, from the Southern Front, by an aeroplane, accompanied by Dr. Eric Smith, another Swedish Doctor, who has also been wounded.

For several days before bombing, said Dr. Hylander, Italoplanes machine-gunned all round the ambulance. In the morning of bombing I was in the operating theatre when a perfect tornado of bombs, machinegun bullets, suddenly rained down upon us. I had just time to see two lines of three planes each enfilading the ambulance, when I was hit and lost consciousness. When I opened my eyes again I saw a most terrible scene of carnage imaginable. Scores of dead and dying (wounded) lay around us amidst shrieks and groans of the woundeds and the crackle of blazing tents.

200 BOMBS DROPPED?

It is impossible to say how many bombs were dropped, but it must have exceeded 200, while thousands of rounds of machinegun ammunition were fired at us. One tent had 425 bullet-holes.

Mr. Lundstorm whose death is reported this morning was wounded very severely, but kept on crying, "I must attend the wounded."

Lundgren, another assistant, was slightly wounded and began to help the patients. Unwounded Swedes and Abyssinian male nurses worked magnificently, but blazing tents and fumes from the bombs and the general confusion that prevailed made the work of rescue most difficult and dangerous. Practically all our stores have been destroyed. It is necessary to adopt crudest methods to treat the injured.

MR. LUNDSTORM DIES OF WOUNDS.

(Later).—Mr. Lundstorm, one of the Swedish medical assistants, died as a result of the wounds received in the Red Cross bombing, near Dolo.

BOMBING ABSOLUTELY UNJUSTIFIABLE.

Directly the news of the disaster was known Ras Dasta's men rushed up and started to clear away the debris and transport the wounded under cover fearing the planes would return. There was absolutely no excuse for the raid, as the ambulance had Red Cross emblems prominently displayed, in accordance to the International Convention. The Italian allegation that the Abyssinian chiefs and soldiers had given refuge to the ambulance is absolutely baseless, even the escort provided by Ras Desta was not in the ambulance. My assistants who were outside the operating theatre say the planes flflew at the lowest height. Mr. Collins was the only journalist in the aerodrome when a big Fokker plane, piloted by Baron Von Rosen from the South, over a virtually unknown territory, landed. Groans of the wounded could plainly be heard above the whirring propellor as the plane taxied standstill. The first wounded to emerge was Dr. Hylander who staggered waiting the ambulance, followed by three badly injured Abyssinians and a wounded Gazelle, the mascot of the Swedish unit.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE

ACHARYA KRIPALANI.

Dr. B. PATTABHISITARAMAYYA.

Syt. SURENDRA MOHAN MOITRA

POISON GAS NOT USED

Italians Officially Deny Allegations

Italians officially deny the allegation they set fire to churches in the Shire region and also declare that hitherto they lost only four aeroplanes, including one brought down yesterday near Makale which was first lost as the result of enemy fire.

While the reports that poison gas and flame throwers were sent to the front are authoritatively denied the Italian press is unanimously calling for the use of every weapon which science has devised, declaring that Italy must employ the most effective and pitiless means of destruction and show their utmost contempt for criticism and protests against them

ROME DENIES EXECUTIONS

ROME, January 3.

A spokesman of the Foreign Office this evening categorically denied that an official telegram had been received from Asmara reporting the executions of a number of Abyssinians.—Indian Allied News.

INCREASED NAVAL FORCE FOR TURKEY

Govt. Decide To Raise Huge Loan

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail.)

The Turkish Government have decided to raise a loan of £26 000,000 through the National Bank of Turkey. This amount would be utilized in strengthening the fleet by adding to it 2 dreadnaughts, 4 destroyers and 8 submarines of the latest type. The contract for constructing these would be given to British firms.

The Government have taken steps to establish a press, for printing currency notes, stamps and other official papers.

RECONSTRUCTION OF BAGHDAD.

The Government of Iraq have made a three years' agreement with a German engineer who has built Angora, the Turkish capital on modern lines to reconstruct the city of Baghdad, the Iraq capital. He is to plan for the suburban colonies fresh villages of the latest fashion. For making the model villages a sum of £50,000 has been sanctioned by the Government, the completion of which would be followed by additional construction all over Iraq from time to time.

MEDICAL MISSION FOR ABYSSINIA.

The Government of Iraq have sent a medical mission to Addis Ababa with large quantities of medical materials.

LATIN TYPE FOR IRAN.

According to the latest reports, from Tehran from the official sources it is learnt that H. M. Reza Shah Pheiavi, the Shah of Iran is going to sign the innovatory declaration of changing the present Persian type and popularize the Latin type after the fashion of the Turks.

Harin Chattopadhyaya To Stage "Tukaram"

"Tukaram" is to be staged again. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya, the well-kown poet of the Indian mystic school and the talented singer and actor will now repeat his own stage success in answer to insistent public demand.

The playwright will act the part of Tukaram himself, and he will sing 'Bhajans' in Hindi and Marathi. A distinguished cast including Srimati Sunalinidevi will support him.

The first performance will commence on Friday, the 10th January at 9-30 p.m. followed by two matinee shows on Saturday, the 11th and Sunday, the 12th at 6-30 p.m.

SHAUKAT ALI'S APPEAL TO BENGAL

Back To Your Glorious Tradition Of Tolerance And Patriotism

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

Maulana Shaukat Ali who is in Calcutta in connection with the Muslim National Week celebrations in a statement to the Press said, he felt the time had come when strenuous efforts should be made to put an end to all quarrels among the different communities inhabiting in India.

Referring to the disturbances in the Deshbandhu Park on the Congress Jubilee Day, Maulana said, in Bombay, the time of the important Congress Jubilee meeting had been changed from eight to ten a.m. so that Muslims could attend it after performing Id prayers. In Calcutta also this should have been done. He added that such unfortunate incidents would however occasionally happen in a vast country like India but they should not disturb the praiseworthy efforts of bringing about a communal harmony which is so essential for the country's progress and happiness.

He hoped for greater consideration in Bengal, which had its glorious tradition of tolerance, patriotism, large heartedness, freedom from communal bias, and which stood higher than other provinces in India.—A. P.

Mrs. Sanger For Hyderabad

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Jan. 4.

Mrs. Sanger arrives at Hyderabad on January 17 when she will deliver lectures on birth-control.

INSIST ON

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FINE PALE COPAL VARNISH

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WANTED AGENTS IN UNREPRESENTED AREA

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:—

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78|79, BEADON STREET, CALCUTTA.

FIRST QUADRUPLETS IN GERMANY?

Village Near Beyreuth Celebrates Unique Event

(Special Cable)

BERLIN, Jan. 3.

The little village of Kueps, near Beyreuth, is celebrating the birth of four daughters to Frau Johanna Zimmerlein, 38 years old wife of a carpenter.

Herr Frick the minister of the

Herr Frick, the minister of the congratulation to the parents, while a special report regarding the quadruplets is being prepared for Herr Hitler.

GENEVA INTERESTED IN ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH

GENEVA, Jan. 4.

Diplomats and officials sat up till 4 in the morning in order to hear President Roosevelt's speech in view of the possible vital effect on the future of sanctions. Theoretically what the League has to do about the sanctions does not concern the United States. Practically, the League supporters have got the anticipated lead from Roosevelt.

It is opined that if Roosevelt's proposals are approved of by the Congress, the League will be a lot nearer to voting an oil embargo, both by reason of the example set, and because of the normal United State's supply of oil to Italy which will be left untouched, and not suffice to fulfil Italy's normal needs.

TAGORE'S PAINTINGS FOR CROYDON

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Two paintings by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore which he presented to the Borough of Croydon arrived here. They are brought by Mr. Ronald Newson, who recently spent six months lecturing at Santiniketan.

Mr. Newson stated that the paintings were given as a personal tribute and recognition of his assistance at Santiniketan. They will probably be hung at the Croydon Townhall.

LABOUR TO OPPOSE MALCOLM MACDONALD

LONDON, January 4.

Mr. H. McNeil has been adopted as Labour candidate for the forthcoming by-election in the Ross and Cromarty division.

Mr. McNeil, who is an engineer, opposed Mr. Walter Elliot, the Minister of Agriculture, in the General Election and was defeated by only 149 votes after a recount. —Indian Allied News.

Passive Resistance By Yugoslav Miners

BELGRADE, January 4.

As a protest against the dismissal of a number of their colleagues, 300 miners have refused to ascend from the pits. They have been underground for over a day.—Indian Allied News.

Quota For Tea Exports In 1936

LONDON, January. 4

The International Tea Committee has decided that the exportable quota for the year commencing from April 1936 shall remain unchanged at 82 1/2 per cent.—Reuter's Special.

Funeral Of Plane Crash Victims

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 4

The funeral of the four victims of the "City of Khartoum," viz. Mistresss Horseman, Miss Eckford, an Imperial airways employee, and Captain Mason, whose body was indentified in yesterday's message, took place in the presence of the British Consul and other prominent persons.—Reuter.

GENEVA LISTENS-IN TO ROOSEVELT

Better Prospects For Oil Embargo?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.

The policy of "good neighbour," is the keynote of President Roosevelt's speech read personally at the re-assembled Congress.

In a nation-wide broadcast the President recalled that he referred to the good neighbour when he took the office, and that policy was now an active motive of the Americans. Unfortunately, peace and goodwill have grown more remote in Europe, and the point has been reached where America must recognise that growing ill-will and aggression were increasing armaments the situation having many elements that lead to general war. Hence, said Roosevelt, on grounds of pessimism America's determination is to adhere to the policy of neutrality.

Rulers of certain nations fail to subscribe to the principles of bettering human race by peaceful means, but are seeking expansion through the old belief of the sword, or are holding the fantastic conception that they alone are chosen to fulfil the mission of world-peace backed by only 10 to 15 per cent. of the world's population.

The policy of the United States is clear and consistent. We sought every way to limit the world armaments and attain a peaceful solution of all disputes.

U. S. POLICY

Two-Fold Neutrality Towards Belligerents

President Roosevelt continued: "As a consistent part of our policy, we are following two-fold neutrality towards the nations engaged in wars. Firstly, we decline to permit the belligerents to obtain arms and munitions from the United States. Secondly, we seek to discourage the use by belligerents of all American products calculated to facilitate the prosecution of war in quantities above the normal export in peace time.

"I trust these objectives will be carried forward by the co-operation of the Congress and emphasise the gravity of the international situation. They are justified because peace is jeopardised by those few who are seeking selfish power.

"The United States and the rest of the Americans could play but one role, namely, through well-ordered neutrality do nothing to encourage the contest through adequate defence, save themselves from the embroilment of attack, and through example and all legitimate encouragement give assistance and persuade other nations to return to the ways of peace and goodwill."

CHALLENGE TO OPPOSITIONISTS.

President Roosevelt dealing, outspokenly, with domestic conditions in his speech, said after 34 months word "Federal Government control" has been returned from domination by financial industrial groups to the city of Washington, and recalled his condemnation of "practices of unscrupulous money-changers" when he assumed office in 1933. He referred to the capitalistic opposition to the N. R. A. measures, and challenged the opponents to propose the Congress should completely repeal the measures adopted. He strongly warned the people against the dangers of autocracy which he charged American capitalists were seeking to exercise.

President Roosevelt.

AMERICAN PRESS COMMENTS

(Special Cable)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.

President Roosevelt in a nation-wide broadcast message, spoke for nearly an hour, in low measured tones greeted with renewed bursts of cheering at the finish. His sharp words to the autocratic rulers of Europe and Asia were received with deep silence. His references to the policy of neutrality was only mildly applauded.

Washington comments on the message ranged from "wonderful, courageous and aggressive" from one democratic party senator to "cheap political claptrap", from Republican Senator. First reaction in New York financial quarters showed some reassurance has been gained from the speech, particularly from the absence of any new legislation proposals which are taken to indicate the extension of the breathing spell.

"THEATRICAL ELECTIONEERING."

(Special Cable)

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.

With such headlines as "Roosevelt raves at big business", the opposition press castigates the speech as theatrical electioneering.

The "New York Herald Tribune" speaks of a "sharp contrast between devotion to peace abroad and incitement to hatred at home; the smiling President replaced by a bitter one who would omit no appeal to prejudice selfishness and fashion in an effort to stave off defeat."

Comments From Berlin And Rome

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON: Jan. 4.

Veiled references to the autocratic and aggressive spirit obtaining in some countries, and the suppression of democratic opinion made by President Roosevelt in his speech to the Congress have evoked comment from Berlin, but not from Rome, inasmuch as the President's pointed remarks on the subject were not published there.

A GERMAN VIEW.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

BERLIN: Jan. 4.

"We certainly do not believe that President Roosevelt has alluded to Germany," says the Foreign Office spokesman, "for dictatorship in Germany is quite difference from that in other countries, and Germany at any rate, has given Mr. Roosevelt no cause to refer to it in the words he has used."

The spokesman suggested that other countries might be in President Roosevelt's mind.

OIL EXPORTS TO BE REDUCED?

(SPECIAL CABLE).

ROME: Jan. 4.

Official quarters are reticent regarding President Roosevelt's speech, but from the published accounts it appears clear that the President will attempt to persuade the Congress to reduce the exports of American oil to Italy equal to the former level, thus cutting down a considerable excess of purchases during the recent months.

While it is maintained that hitherto Italy could carry on despite such a measure, the proposal is deplored here.

U. S. FINANCIAL POSITION

Treasury Statement On Public Debt And Assets

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.

Gross Public Debt of the United States on December 31 is over 6,000 million sterling, while the assets exceeded 2,000 million sterling according to the Treasury statement of the country's finances.

It adds: the deficit during the first half of the fiscal year was 376 million compared to Mr. Roosevelt's estimate of 656 million for the full fiscal year. Receipts since July 1 are 380 million while the expenditure totalled 753 million sterling including the emergency expenditure of 335 million.

Engineering and construction awards which are regarded as a reliable barometer of the American industrial activity amounted in December nearly to 50 million sterling representing an increase of 132 per cent over December 1934 and the largest since April 1931.

Candidates For Scottish Universities' Seat

RUGBY, Jan. 4.

Dr. Mavor better known as dramatist James Brindie has decided not to accept nomination as Independent Conservative for the combined Scottish Universities.

It is not yet known whether there will be a Liberal candidate in addition to Mr. MacDonald's Labour and Scottish Nationalist opponents. The position in other impending Scottish bye-election in Ross and Cromarty is still undefined.

Newspapers suggest that the Dominions Secretary, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, will not decide whether to accept the invitation of the local Liberal Association to stand as National Government candidate for a day or two—B. O. W.

French Chamber Passes Third Reading Of Budget

(SPECIAL CABLE).

PARIS: Jan. 4.

The Chamber has passed the third reading of the Budget. A decree closing the session will be read later in the morning.

GRACE MOORE STAYS SECOND WEEK AT WELLINGTON.

Grace Moore in "On Wings of Song" draws crowded houses at the Wellington.

SENTENCE ENHANCED ON APPEAL

Murder Case Accused To Pay Compensation To Victim's Widow

JODHPUR, Jan. 3.

Agreeing with the sentences of the lower court, the State Council delivered judgment in the sensational murder case known as the Charan murder case wherein Thakur Madhu Singh of Jasol, a first class "Tazim" Sardar of the State, and two others figured as accused.

A few months ago a Special Tribunal consisting of Rai Sahib Lala Tapan Ram, the Chief Justice of Jodhpur, and Thakur Heam Singh, Sessions Judge, conducted trial in this connection, and sentenced Thakur Madhu Singh to detention till the rising of the court and to pay a fine of Rs. 5,500, and the other two accused to eight months' rigorous imprisonment each

Thakur Madhu Singh preferred an appeal in the State Council against the above sentence of the Special Tribunal. The State Council, however, holding the accused guilty enhanced the punishment and ordered forfeiture of his own village yielding a revenue of Rs. 2,000 per annum. Besides the Thakur was ordered to pay a sum of Rs 2,500 to the widow of the victim as compensation.

The deceased Amba Karan Charan, it may be recalled, was arrested and brought to the court of Thakur Madhu Singh and was fatally assaulted by the Thakur and his servants.—United Press.

KABUL TO HAVE NEW CURRENCY

(From Our Correspondent)

PESHAWAR, Jan. 3.

The reports which have been recently received from Kabul indicate that the controversy on the new note issue has died down and both the merchants and Government employees have accepted the new currency and rumours that the new currency notes will be accepted in British India have somehow produced a most favourable reaction.

Presently currency notes of the denomination of five rupees were issued by the Treasury and large quantities were put in circulation in provinces.

Eleven-year-old Benny Gold, of Beckenham, Kent, stepped off the pavement in trying to avoid a girl who was annoyed because he dropped a toy bomb. He was killed by an omnibus. At the inquest the jury found that neither the girl nor the omnibus driver was to blame.

ON HUNGER STRIKE FOR 53 DAYS

Prosecution Of Kakori Case Prisoner Dropped

LUCKNOW, Jan. 4.

The "United Press" reliably understands that the U.P. Government have withdrawn the case against Jogesh Chatterjee, a Kakori Conspiracy Case prisoner, who has been on hunger strike for last 53 days and who was to be prosecuted under the Prison Act for breach of jail discipline by his hunger strike.

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena saw the Home Member in this connection and it is understood that due to his intervention the case has been withdrawn.

Jogesh is, however, continuing the hunger strike.—United Press.

Sindhi Merchants' Gift For Harijans

KARACHI, Jan. 3.

It is understood that the Sindhi merchants of Dutch East Indies have sent Rs. 1,000 to Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, for constructing a well for Harijans in Thar, and erecting a tablet therein.—United Press.

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OUR NEW SERIAL STORY

The Elusive Black Diamond

The Third Man

IV.

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Detective-inspector Dan Wayne slammed the door of his car as he alighted outside "The Five Tun's" hotel at Anerley, and looked round expectantly for his assistant, Sergeant Jim Fruby. Six o'clock, the hour at which they were to meet, was striking but there was no sign of Fruby. Dan Wayne began to get a little anxious when ten minutes had passed by. Then, from off a passing bus, the sergeant alighted. He hurried over towards the hotel, swaying as he walked, and soon reached Dan Wayne's car.

"He's beaten us and got Charley Mount!" he exclaimed. "He's got away with it too. A squad car's chasing him——."

"What!" snapped Dan Wayne. "How about the two men who were watching Mount? Where were they? How did——"

"He got them both," broke in Fruby. "A big fellow, with his collar turned up and his hat over his eyes, went into Mount's place just about dusk. The two men who were watching the place closed in at once. One went round to the back of the house—there's a garage-way there, and Mount's got a car—the other man kept a watch on the front. A few minutes after that the front door opened and someone shouted from inside. The man who was watching the front, ran over. As he dashed into the house, someone slogged him. Having laid him out, The Black Diamond must have come out of the front door, for he went round to the rear of the house and knocked out the man there from behind. He drove Mount's car out of the garage, and carried him from the house.

"By a stroke of luck I'd got a squad car to give me a lift, and they dropped me near Mount's place. I was just in the time to see Mount, being dumped in his car by the Black Diamond. I jumped for Mount's car and managed to get on to the footboard. He shot off like a rocket! As he got to the end of the road, he swerved the car and knocked me off—nearly under the Squad car. I shouted to them to go after him. Then I went back into the house, and found one man laid out in there. At the back I found the other. I got them into the house, and, leaving a patrol man trying to bring them round, came along to you."

* * * *

"You look nearly knocked out yourself!" said Dan Wayne. "Come on into that pub and have some whisky first, then we'll run round to Mount's place to see if we can find anything. The Squad car will get him if it's possible."

He helped Fruby into the hotel, and ordered him a strong whisky. As soon as the sergeant had drunk it, the two returned to the car, and Dan Wayne drove quickly to Mount's house. They knocked, and the uniformed constable whom Sergeant Fruby had left on guard, opened the door.

The two men who had been guarding Mount got to their feet sheepishly as the detective-inspector entered the room. Their appearance testified at least to the Black Diamond's strength and skill.

"You're a nice pair, aren't you?" observed the detective-inspector. "Fancy you two falling for a trick like that. "Well, the mischief's done, and let's hope that Mount isn't found somewhere down the line full of bullet holes. I can't blame you over-much, for he caught me, too! Do either of you know the number of Mount's car? KRX 739426, it is? Good—Come on Fruby, we'll give the place a rake over. You two need not hang on here any longer now. One of you go at once to the nearest 'phone box. Give the Yard all details of Mount's car, a description of Mount, and of the man who got him. I want a General Call circulated. The other will get along to the local station at once, and tell them they are to send a patrol car round here, immediately there is any definite news of Mount or his car. Then you'd better go off duty. You both look pretty groggy."

..... He swerved the car and knocked me off—nearly under the Squad Car. I shouted to them to go after him.

Accompanied by Fruby, he began an extensive search of the little house which Charley Mount owned.

The furnishings of the rooms, and the various belongings of the owner, all testified to his good taste and to a love of artistic things. A number of good paintings hung on the walls, and the etchings and dry points, together with valuable antique furniture, gave the rooms the appearance of an art dealer's establishment.

They examined the upper rooms first, but, in spite of their efforts, the two small bedrooms yielded nothing. Descending to the ground floor, they continued their investigations, tapping the walls, measuring the antique furniture for secret drawers, and even taking down the pictures, but the examination did not result in any discovery of importance.

They had entered the last room, a small back chamber furnished as a study, and were continuing their quest, when Dan Wayne trod on a small Indian rug. It slid quickly along the polished parquet flooring, and the detective's feet slipped from beneath him. His outstretched hand saved him from the floor, but, as he raised himself, he felt the woodwork gave beneath the sudden pressure of his hand. He knelt on the floor, and, jerking back the rug, bent to examine the boards.

His scrutiny proved his suspicions correct, for the floorboard which had bent beneath his sudden weight, yielded under the attack of a small steel jemmy. With a splintering of the wood, he forced up a small piece of the flooring. It lifted on cleverly-concealed hinges, revealing a small cavity. Within this artfully-contrived hiding place lay a black tin case, and three long black boxes, similar to jewel cases.

The detective-inspector carefully lifted out the boxes, and handed them to Fruby.

"Take a look at those," he said, "but don't destroy any finger-prints on them—while I look at this tin box."

He opened the tin box and tipped out the contents on to the table. They consisted of a sealed "Registered Envelope," various receipts for stocks and shares held by several banks, and a tiny bundle of newspaper cuttings.

He slit up the Registered Envelope, and from it shook out on to the table a long flat key, similar to those which he already held; also another portion of the divided map. Replacing the contents in the envelope, he began to read the newspaper cuttings.

The first was a brief account of the trial and sentence of Tim Martin, for shooting a police officer who had arrested him.

The second was a cutting from an American paper, describing the death, in a Chicago hospital, of a man named Brancker who had been wounded in a shooting affray.

The last consisted of a bundle of small cuttings clipped together, which all proved upon examination, to treat of the 'bullion smash' at The Consolidated and Continental Bank.

He was scanning these last cuttings, when an exclamation from his assistant aroused him. Fruby, with the three jewel cases open on the table, was staring at the contents.

"Here's enough to put Mount where he belongs!" he exclaimed. The Deradine Pearls! These other two things will want some explaining, too, I bet. Just look at it!"

A sudden call from the detective on watch at the door, interrupted their curiosity.

"Squad car outside, sir," he called. "They've got a line on Mount's car, down in Surrey."

"Stop here, Jim," said Dan Wayne. "We'd better get all this stuff up to the Yard, and leave the house under guard. Probably a lot of these pictures and stuff have also been stolen. First you'd better send that man round to the 'phone and have a van and two more men down here from the yard including Francis—he's an authority on this sort of thing."

He snatched up his hat from a chair, and carefully placing the contents of the tin case in his pocket hurried from the house, and sprang into the Flying Squad tender which was waiting at the door.

* * * *

"Well, what's the news? Where was Mount's car seen? he asked, as the tender raced away.

"Seen in Surrey, sir, just beyond Coulsdon, making for the South. A patrol saw it, and tried to hold it, but the driver charged at him, and he had to jump clear."

The man broke off for a minute, and, replacing the headphones, listened.

"Message coming through—They've picked up the car again, sir, heading North in Kent—Hayes Common—She's switching—West Hickham way—"

At this message, the driver swung the tender violently to the left, and raced on into the night. On they sped until, at last, they reached the main street of West Hickham.

"I suggest that we hang on here, sir, for further messages," said the driver. "We can get him from two ways here, if he's still coming in this direction!"

"Right," agreed Dan Wayne.

They sat waiting, on the alert, watching the roads while one of the crew listened—in for wireless messages.

Suddenly the operator began to speak.

"He's been seen again, coming in from West Hickham heading back for Town. They reckon he'll make for the Mental Home Road.

The driver of the car spun round his wheel, and down the road they sped, until a sharp bend right showed the buildings of the Mental Home before them. Here they waited in a quiet side road, for the approaching car.

Then a lighted omnibus appeared from the direction of Croydon, and from behind it there suddenly shot a long black car, which sped along the road by the Mental Home. It was the car for which they were waiting.

The tender leaped forward violently and raced in pursuit.

Both cars flashed at highest speed along the broad road, but in spite of the efforts of the driver of the police car, he could not gain. Through Palmers End, escaping a crash by wonderful luck, the two cars dashed back into the quiet roads of Anerley.

Then, from out of the darkness of a side street, shone the dazzling headlights of an oncoming car. The driver of Mount's car

(Continued On Page 40)

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"New Light On The Aryans"

Prof. Gyani Replies To Dr. Pran Nath's Rejoinder: Theory Of Sumerian Origins Of Vedic Civilisation "Not Proven"

Prof. S. D. Gyani, M.A., of Wasudeo Arts College, Wardha, replies as follows to the rejoinder by Dr. Pran Nath, D.Sc., (London), Ph.D. (Vienna), Benares Hindu University, to the article of Prof. Gyani on the subject of the Vedic Civilization, which appeared in our issue of 15th December last.

I am glad after all the learned Dr. Pran Nath could manage to publish a rejoinder to my criticism against his fantastic theory. I am very sorry he is very indignant at my criticism, so much so that he lost sight of his own dictum, "not to indulge in making personal remarks." Let me make it clear at the very outset, that I am a seeker after truth. If I am proved wrong, I do not see any occasion to be upset over that. When I read his first article "New Light on the Aryans," being a student of Ancient Aryan Culture as represented in the Vedas, I was simply astonished to see how the sacred book was being misrepresented. Hence, as a lover of truth, it was my bounden duty to expose the inherent weakness of the new theory. This unfortunately upset the Doctor and made him write what he calls "Mr. Gyani's Aryan Myth."

CHARGE OF MISREPRESENTATION

I went through the learned Doctor's rejoinder with great expectations of being enlightened on how the Sumerian cities could be traced in the Rigveda, but to my utter disappointment, I find the main issue is avoided and much time and energy are wasted over side issues, giving rise to many bewildering complications for the poor reader. Hence, I should have no hesitation in remarking that my article is not viewed in its proper perspective. But I must answer all the objections raised against my criticism of the Doctor's first article, which are as follows:—

(1) The Doctor says:—

"Nowhere in my article, I have stated that the Aryan originally belonged to Babylonia. What authority Mr. Gyani has got to misrepresent my theory to the readers of the 'Bombay Chronicle'?"

Funnily enough, I am charged for deliberately telling a lie. I should request my learned friend to take the trouble of reading those lines along with what I said in the very first paragraph of my article—"Dr. Pran Nath . . . makes a futile attempt to prove . . . . how the Aryans originally belonged to the Western countries of Babylonia, Sumer, Lybia, Egypt, etc." In my words quoted by the Doctor, the word 'etc.' is unfortunately missing, owing to perhaps, the oversight of the copyist. Thus, when I said "the Aryans originally belonged to Babylonia, etc.," I meant, "Babylonia, Sumer, Lybia, Egypt, etc." (See first para of my article). And I am sure, any sane reader who reads the first four articles of the Doctor, will endorse my view as exemplified in the first paragraph of my article. Even the learned editor of the "Illustrated Weekly of India" supports me when he sums up the Doctor's third article with these words:—"With this third article, the author completes his preliminary survey of the Egyptian and Sumerian rulers and on this he will build up the history of the Aryans who originated around the Aegean Sea." (See "Illustrated Weekly of India," August 4, 1935). Having read these words I am sure the Doctor will no more think I misrepresented his theory, for my remark about Aryans originating from the Western countries, and the editor's remark about the Aryans originating around the Aegean Sea, mean more or less, the same thing.

SIR J. MARSHALL'S VIEWS

(2) The Doctor misunderstands me when I quote Sir John Marshall. Sir John Marshall may or may not be a Sumerian scholar. It is a matter of opinion. Let me tell the Doctor that he is misrepresenting me when he says:—"Mr. Gyani . . . . picked up the above remark (Marshall's) for showing that the people of the Indus valley were Aryans." Nowhere in my article is there any reference to the people of the Indus valley. Even Marshall's remark quoted by me refers to "the teeming populations of Northern India expanded westward through Sistan across the Iranian plateau and northward to the plains of Transcaspia," and makes no mention of the Indus valley people. I should request my learned friend to read the following lines which will tell him in what connection Sir John Marshall was quoted:

"This controversy (regarding the original home of the Aryans) may well be ended by quoting Sir John Marshall. . . . . ."

As for Sir John's regarding Sumerians as Dravidians, it is immaterial, in view of the close affinities between the Aryan and Sumerian cultures. When I quoted Sir John Marshall, I meant to point out that he supported me when he also located 'the cradle of Sumerian and Egyptian civizations' "in the richly watered plains of Northern India," from which place, he thinks, the people might have migrated to the West. Thus the point to be stressed was that the Sumerian civilization had its origin in India and this is what Sir John says. It was not my object to discuss the theory of Sir John Marshall. In view of these facts, the Doctor's following remark is quite out of place.

"Mr. Gyani being unaware of the theory of Sir John Marshall regarding the Dravidian origin or non-Aryan origin of the Indus culture picked up the above remark for showing that the people of the Indus valley were Aryans."

I must request the Doctor to bear in mind his own words:—

"If he is not competent enough even to understand the problems which I intend to solve he has no business to rush with the article and misguide the readers of the 'Bombay Chronicle'."

ARYAN ANTIQUITIES

(3) The Doctor congratulates me 'for citing Sir John Marshall,' 'for proving the Aryan existence at that period (3000 B.C.)' and thus showing the irrelevancy of his remark,—"Any talk of Aryan races around 3000 B.C., is considered by the oriental scholar to be irrelevant." Now it is my turn to congratulate him for helping me in exploding his own fantastic remark by proving the existence of the Aryans much before 3000 B.C. For, he says in the second paragraph of his "Mr. Gyani's Aryan Myth,"—

"To avoid misunderstanding the learned editor of the 'Illustrated Weekly' clearly stated my theory in the following words—'Dr. Pran Nath who has spent many years in the study of this particular branch of History, believes that around 4000-3000 B.C., the Sumerians had settlements extending from Northern India to Egypt, and they represented the First Aryan branch which had strongholds in Asia Minor, Egypt and the Hitt countries."

Now, let me ask my learned friend whether his own remark about the non-existence of the Aryans at about 3000 B.C. should be regarded as true or the remark of the editor of the "Illustrated Weekly" stating clearly his theory about the Sumerians, representing 'the first Aryan branch' existing 'around 4000-3000 B.C.'? Is it not a self-contradiction? Will the learned Doctor explain as to how he could believe "that around 4000-3000 B.C. the Sumerians had settlements extending from Northern India to Egypt and that they represented the first Aryan branch, and at the same time remark in his article—"It has now become an accepted thesis that the history of the Aryan races, their culture, language and writing cannot go back beyond 2000-1500 B.C. Any talk of Aryan races around 3000 B.C. is considered by the modern oriental scholar to be irrelevant"? I hope the Doctor will not fail to realise the irrelevancy of this remark.

SUMERIAN "CITIES" IN RIGVEDA

(4) The Doctor says,—

"His argument in denying my identification of the Rigvedic cities with those of the Sumerian appears to be that the words like Uru, Umma, Taturi Awan, Sus, etc., have got meaning as wide, beautiful, etc."

He further says:—

"If Uru-Kshitaya can mean the 'lands far and wide,' it can equally mean 'the countries of the city of Uru or say Ur.' Similarly 'Suha-vasas Ummah Devsah' can mean 'beautiful gods' and also 'the people of Umma of Deva races.'"

Let me tell the Doctor that I criticised his identification of the Sumerian cities, not because the words in question had more than one meaning, but because the meaning of the words—given by him is quite irrelevant to the context in which they occur. Not only this, I go a step further and say that the words do not at all mean what he wants them to mean. 'Uru Kshitaya' can never mean 'the countries of the city of Uru or Ur'. Merely the mention of the word "Uru" should not make the Doctor conclude that it is the name of a city. I challenge him to quote even a single hymn from the Rigveda to prove that 'Uru' is the name of an old Sumerian city. In my previous article, I had plainly said, "Not even once has the word been used in the sacred text to denote the name of a city." Why did he evade an answer to this objection which strikes at the very root of his fantastic theory? He should know this evasion goes against him. Similarly 'Suhavasa Ummah Devah' can never mean 'the people of Uma of Deva races.' I

(Continued on page 38)

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When A Peer Breaks The Law

By S. SRINIVASAN

It was Thursday 5th of December. The stately hall of the House of Lords was full. A solemn silence pervaded the brilliant assemblage. All eyes were reverted on a solitary figure kneeling before the bar.

A car crash on August 15, on the Kingston by-pass in which a Mr. Douglas George Hopkins was killed, had brought Lord De Clifford before the House on a charge of manslaughter. Under the law dating from the Magna Charta, peers accused of a felony like manslaughter can be tried only by peers. So said the Recorder at the Old Bailey to whom the case in the first instance referred to. If Parliament is sitting the accused is tried before "the King-in-Parliament." As it was not in session during September the trial had to wait until after the General Election and the re-assembling of Parliament.

A young man of 28, with a considerable reputation as a racing motorist. Lord De Clifford is the 26th baron of an ancient line created in 1929. He is a lieutenant in Royal Gloucestershire Hussars and has married the daughter of the late Mrs. Meyrick, the famous "Night-club Queen."

Lord De Clifford waited in the Earl Marshall's room until the opening of the House of Lords. Then he was brought back to the bar by "Black rod." "You may arise and address the House if you wish or retire" boomed out the emotionless voice of the Lord Chancellor amid profound silence. The kneeling figure rose and retired.

The motion for his bail was agreed to. The accused advanced to the bar once again. He was told that the bail had been granted. Without a word Lord De Clifford withdrew.

In October, were taken the first steps in the arrangement for the trial by the peers. The Lord Chancellor, Viscount Hailsham, moved in the House that a Select Committee be appointed to inspect the journals of His House upon former trials of peers in criminal cases, to consider the proper methods of procedure.

Despite the impressive ceremonies, a peer's trial does not differ much from an ordinary one; the law in both cases is the same. That is what is meant by the phrase that England is governed by "the rule of law." in the eyes of the British law the variest cripple and the Prime Minister are absolutely equal; and herein lies its majesty.

Not so in France and other Continental countries. They have the "administrative law" which requires that an executive of the government accused of a breach of the law of the land in the discharge of his duties, should be tried by a special administrative court under a special law. "Can you say of these countries that here law is law; it knows no friends or relations" is a question that is frequently asked.

Trial by peers is not an everyday affair. Thirty-four years have elapsed since Lord Russell stood his trial in the Palace of Westminister for bigamy. Fully 200 peers were present, seated in five rows of scarlet chairs on either side of Lord Halsbery, the Lord Chancellor, all dressed in their scarlet robes of ermine in gold lace. Lord Russell was found guilty and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Precisely at 10-30 on the morning of Thursday 12th December, the Lords met in the House to bear prayers. They then adjourned to the Gallery. The richly ornamental Royal Gallery in Westminister presented a keen contrast to the bleak atmosphere of an ordinary law court. Uncovered, wearing morning dress, Lord De Clifford was seated on a platform in the centre of the Gallery. By him stood another table for the counsel. Peers, Peeresses, members of the diplomatic corps and other distinguished persons thronged the seats around.

Scarlet and ermine robed peers with black cocked hats seated on luxurious red-plush chairs. Though letters had been already sent round to each Peer informing him of the date of the trial and asking him, if he intends, to be in attendance, only one hundred chose to take part in the trial. There is a rule that if anyone of them who takes part in the trial must sit through the whole proceedings, fully robed. Evidently most of them preferred to enjoy the greater freedom of hearing the case, or parts of it, as members of the public. Because it is no pleasant affair to sit heavily robed from 10-30 a.m. to 3-45 p.m. with only half an hour for lunch interval. Besides, who could have predicted the close of the trial in such a short period?

With a serene countenance, reclining on the Wool sack below the scarlet-canopied throne, Lord Hailsham presided. In front of him sat four specially summoned High Court judges, wearing, like the Chancellor, scarlet and ermine robes and full-bottomed wigs.

"How will you be tried" asked the Chancellor in measured tones. "By God and my Peers" came the traditional answer from the accused.

Thereafter the trial proceeded in an ordinary way. Sir Henry Curtis-Bennett defended the accused and Sir Thomas Inskip and Sir Donald Somervell prosecuted. The father of the deceased, Mr. Douglas Hopkins, the motor engineer, gave evidence in identification. The doctor described the injuries. An imperturbable con-

Lord de Clifford.

stable recited the events of the accident. Paula Hopkins, the deceased's sister and Rosemary Reynolds, both occupants of the deceased's car described the accident.

The lunch recess drew near. The counsel for the accused submitted that there was no case on the ground that there was no evidence given of criminal negligence. He wound up with the question "just because Lord De Clifford, in the agony of the moment, took what he believed to be the only course, should that be described as criminal negligence?" The Lords then adjourned to consider the submission—also for luncheon.

All voices hushed as the House reassembled. Eager expectancy shone on every face. Lord Hailsham rose and said "We have referred the question of law as raised by Sir Henry Curtis-Bennett to four judges. They have unanimously advised that the submission is well founded and that there is no case."

There was a pause. Peer after peer rose with his right hand upon his heart and declared "not guilty, upon mine honour."

"Unanimously acquitted" announced Lord Hailsham in almost sepulchural tones. A sigh of relief broke from an enthralled spectator. She was Lord De Clifford's wife.

Nobody seemed to take much notice of Green. He tried to get in a word now and then, bue somebody with a stronger voice always took command of the conversation.

At last the talk turned on the subject of dogs, and Green felt sure that his chance would come, for he owned a dog of which he was proud.

"There are some dogs," remarked Robinson, "that have more intelligence than their masters."

"That's right," said Green; "I've got one like that."

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Indian Music: Theory And Practice

By
Sir Sultan Ahmed,
D. L.

In our country, music occupied a very high religious place in Hindu times. In ancient India the Gandharva Shastra was regarded an Upaveda and some writers have called the Gandharva the fifth Veda.

I am not a Sanskritist, but I could just get a glimpse of Hindu Dharamshastras when dealing with cases of Hindu Law in the course of my professional work and I read with great pleasure and have ever since remembered the pronouncement of the great law-giver, Yaagyavalkya, about the virtues of music. In the chapter about the duties of Sanyasis he has said: "One who knows the essentials of the Veena-playing, is well versed in the Shrutis and Jaatis, and possesses knowledge of the Taalas, attains salvation (Moksha) without effort."

When speaking of Indian music one is naturally attracted to its ancient history, its theory and practice in days of yore, and its subsequent development up to the present time.

Ancient Origins

Indian music in its origin was a part of the daily worship and ceremonies of the old Rishis, as the mantras of the Vedas used to be recited in musical tones. In course of time it developed from tones to Swaras, as they are now known, and came to have a complete theory of its own; and by the time Amir Khusrau, the great Persian scholar and musician, came to India during the reign of Sultan Alauddin Tughlak in the 15th century, Indian music was a fully developed art both in theory and practice. There were authoritative books like the Natya Shastra (400 A.D.), the Sangeeta Ratnakar (thirteenth Century A.D.), the Sangeet Darpan (14th to 15th Century A.D.) and others and the actual practice had developed from the archaic Vedic songs to Chhandas and Prabandhas in Rag, Ragini, Putra, Bhaarya system, and the varieties of the Taalas had come into practice.

Amir Khusrau studied and practised Indian music and having acquired efficiency in its practice and technique made his own contributions to it in the form of new styles of musical compositions like Tadraana, Qual, Qalbana. Gulnaqsh and introduced some Persian melodies like Yaman and his own combination of Ragas like Ghaara, Zeelaf, Surparda, etc., and also some Taalas like Farodast, and Surfakhta, etc.

In those days study of literature and music used to proceed side by side, the devotees being learned men, and the development of music, particularly the composition of songs and the formulas of Laya or Taal, were very much influenced by Indian prosody. After Amir Khusrau had joined the band of the savants of Indian music, we find both Hindus and Mahomedans making their contributions jointly to its development. There was never, —and thank God that even today there is not—any communalism among the devotees of this art. If Amir Khusrau contributed Tadranas, Qauls, etc., Raja Maan Tanwaar, and Baijoo Baawra introduced Dhurpad style of classical songs. If Swami Haridas introduced Hori, Sultan Hussain Sharqi, the brothers Shah Sadaarang-Adaarang, and the Emperor Shah Mohammad Shah (Rangeela) introduced and popularised the Khyal style. If Mira Bai introduced the Bhajans, Ghulam Nabi (alias Mian Shori) introduced the Tappas, and Nawab Wajid Ali Shah and his Darbar musicians introduced the Thumris.

Music And Literature Past Company

But inspite of this happy cooperation, an unfortunate separation took place between literature and music. All books on the theory and practice of music were written in Sanskrit and so Mahomedans, who took kindly to music, or took it up for a living, finding Sanskrit a difficult language, as it actually is, did not trouble themselves to study it and thus could not have first-hand knowledge of the theory embedded in Sanskrit books. The result was that whereas practice of music, encouraged by the patronage of the rulers and Reyises, continued to develop meritoriously in ancestral and preceptorial genealogy and pedigree, knowledge of the theory was confined to oral instructions from father to son or preceptor to disciple and musicians drifted away from the old moorings, without a mariner's compass in the form of standard text-books.

The lamentable consequence of this divorce was the springing up of various schools, or rather musical families, with their own ways of singing and notions (rather than first-hand knowledge of) the theory, and their own ideas and memories (naturally differing by lapse of time and distance of places of abode even amongst the followers of the identical distant ancestor or preceptor) of the musical features (the hulyas or swarswrups) of the Ragas, Raginis, etc. The result is that at present musicians even of the Northern School differ violently from one another in the musical features of many Ragas and Raginis, each citing the name of his own Ustad (preceptor) or his predecessor as the authority for his assertion, and very few even know the names of the written and published books on the theory of our music. The Hindus also, owing to the want of study of Sanskrit, became the exact compatriots of their Muhammadan brethren

It was in this state of chaos that Europeans with a taste for music met the Indian musicians and they in their turn not having (in the beginning) directed their attention to the study of Sanskrit books, hastily pronounced that Indian music had no theory at all and was quack or pariah music.

Revivalist Attempts

Matters have however now taken a somewhat different turn. Indian pioneers of the last century, like Raja Sourindra Mohan Tagore and several eminent men in the South, directed their attention towards the publication of pamphlets and books in English on the theory of Indian music, and in the present century persons learned in music like Messrs. E. Clement, A. Popley, Fox Strangways and some others have published books and brochures on Indian music and have pronounced a chorus of praises on the theory, practice, beauties and refinements of our music proper as well as the complicated Taala system. The recent series of articles of Maud Macarthy in the "Statesman" are almost interesting, frank and illuminating contribution by a keen and devoted musician. We can never be too grateful to them for their enthusiastic support of our art and for their frank and sympathetic advice.

Amongst Indians Mr. V. N. Bhatkhande of Bombay, the publisher of the invaluable Sanskrit treatise called "Lakshya Sangeetam" and the Hindustani Sangeeta Padhati serial, which has already reached four fairly big parts, my late friend Raja Nawab Ali Khan of Akbarpur, Lucknow, author of another valuable treatise (in Urdu) on the Music of Hindustan called the "Muaariful Naghmaat," whose recent and untimely death is a great blow to Indian music, His Highness the Raja Sahib of Dharampore, Rai Sahib Shivendra Nath Basu of Benares, a Vena-player of great fame, and in his own humble way my friend and colleague Mr. Murari Prasad, Advocate, Patna High Court, and an author of three recommended text-books for the Patna University examination, besides several others, are rendering great service for the propagation amongst Indian musicians of a complete knowledge of theory and notations and are trying to standardize the forms of the Ragas and Raginis.

It is high time that each Music Conference should take up the task of collecting the views of the musicians assembled at its gathering and standardizing the appreciably agreed forms of the Ragas and Raginis, etc. Some attempt in this direction was made at the 2nd All-India Music Conference of 1916 at Delhi but after that the work does not seem to have been seriously pursued. A committee of really competent men should be formed to go into this question and report what can be done to achieve this objective.

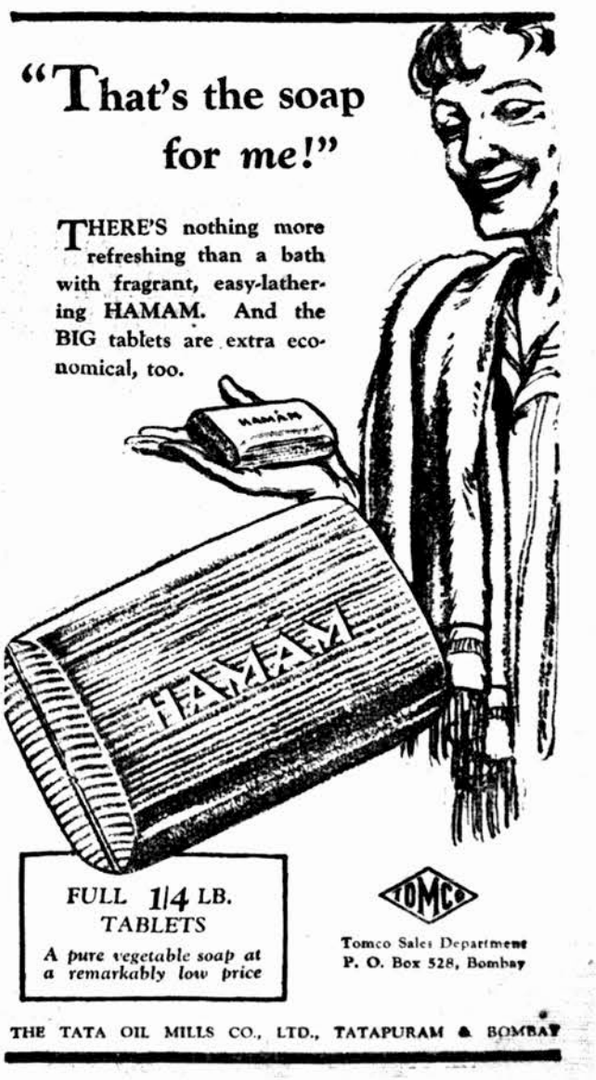
In this brief space it is not possible to say much about the various aspects of our vast music, but I may be permitted to attempt at a short synopsis.

Taalas

Indian music as sung or played is a combination of music proper and time-keeping (called Laya or Taala), a feature which not only distinguishes it from music of other countries but renders it difficult of appreciation, learning and even correct comprehension by them. In other musics time-keeping is resorted to just for the sake of maintaining a sort of rhythm; contrary to that, in Indian music the Laya and its King the "Sam" are the very centre of gravity, so to say for the singer or player or dancer and none of them can turn their eyes away from his 'Sam' in their musical passages and turns which form the most prominent feature of their performances. There are as many varieties of Taalas as, and even more than, the musical compositions for singing or playing, and Gatas and Toras in dancing.

In the singing and playing of music proper there are the Ragas, Raginis, Dhoons, etc., with their musical features prescribed by elaborate rules of Saptak, Swaras,

(Continued on page 36)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About Studios And Stars

"DR. MADHURIKA" AT THE IMPERIAL

Kumari Sabita Devi as Dr. Madhurika.

Kumari Sulocnana in "Wild Cat of Bombay" a forthcoming release.

Abyssinia: The Last African Empire

The Great Ufa Sound-Film On The Ethiopian Empire

(BY DR. NICHOLAS KAUFMANN, MANAGER OF THE UFA EDUCATIONAL FILM PRODUCTION DEPARTMENT.)

A happy Idea!

In the spring of 1935, the Ufa decided on an Abyssinian expedition, although many highbrows who naturally knew much better, almost laughed the project to scorn. Under-estimating the consequences of political events at the equator, they considered the Ethiopian Empire to be of no interest from the film point of view.

By a happy combination of unique, rare and lucky circumstances, the special reporter of the Ufa, Dr. Martin Rinkli, had the opportunity, before the beginning of the rainy season this year, to shoot pictures in the Empire of the Negus in the course of his memorable journey.

He received not only permission—and this in itself was something quite exceptional—to take photos of the very latest and most modern conditions and arrangements in Abyssinia, now the cynosure of the eyes of the world, but the Negus himself was kind enough to show a special, personal interest in the work which he helped forward in every way possible. The result is that this picture is of special interest and value as an historical document showing life and people in Abyssinia as they really are.

As a matter of course the Emperor permitted the buildings, the life and the hurly-burly of his capital and the government quarters to be filmed. But over and above this, he personally saw to it that photographs were taken of the ministers and other important personalities of the Ethiopian Empire, and as his highest favour, photographs of life at the imperial court, scenes with nearly all the members of his own famly, especially of the Empress and her children. Sometimes events moved very rapidly; once, for instance, there was a sudden and unexpected chance of taking detailed photos of Her Majesty, and Dr. Rikli had to hurry to the castle at a hint from the Negus. His khaki outfit was at the tailor's, so he shot the scene of the Empress in the palace in the scorching rays of the tropical sun, and dressed in the black, ceremonious, but frightfully hot, swallow-tailed coat!

It is, thanks to the protection and interests of Emperor Haile Selassie, that it was possible to take the historically and culturally most valuable and interesting scenes of this picture, namely, the photographs of the cult, of the pompous church ceremonies, and of the high priests of the Abyssinian State Church which have never before been photographed in such great detail, let alone filmed. It is due to the Emperor's influence that in spite of the reserve, not to say the enmity of the very exclusive priesthood, it was possible to obtain these rare pictures which give to students of religion information, which is probably new in parts, about this strange form of Coptic Christianity, that has remained unchanged of the past fifteen hundred years, right away from the times of primitive Christianity. In spite of official permission, these photos were obtainable only by the exercise of the greatest caution and some at the risk of the cameraman's life.

FIRST FILM REPORTER.

As first and only film-reporter, Dr. Rikli was allowed to accompany the Emperor in the imperial train itself, even on a confidential and important propaganda and inspection journey to Harrar, and, from there, as member of the imperial motor column, through the steppes into the districts where the army was assembling, as far as the nomad tribes on the borders of the country. Successful photos were taken during this journey of the Abyssinian military conditions, training of the youth, administration of the country, and the Abyssinian national life in these districts; these are really the most detailed and most up-to-date picture-documents existing.

In order to get specially interesting snaps, Dr. Rikli rushed in his special motor car often many kilometres ahead, or in the rear, of the imperial cavalcade, now in the intense midday heat, now by night and in thunderstorms, when his task made it imperative to be at a certain place at a certain time, no matter what difficulties and dangers threatened; for example, the only bridge between Harrar and Djidjiga had fallen in, and the motor car had to make its way down the steep bank of a river,—there was no talk of a road or path—through the water and be dragged up the other bank by hundreds of local natives, all of which took hours.

The most attractive and most precious booty of this journey consists of the shots of the irregular Somali auxiliary troops, and their princely chieftain, whom the Emperor won over to his side during this journey by clever tactics.

IMPERIAL VISIT.

At the personal instance of the Negus, there appeared at the great, final banquet and fete of the imperial visit, besides the Somali, the mounted hosts of the Dankali warriors before the camera! These tribes, who in case of war, will perform invaluable services as scouts, guides with a perfect knowledge of the country, and porters, because, as dwellers in deserts, they can live for days at a stretch without food and with the minimum quantity of water, have never yet been filmed. The pictures silent and sound,—of their cavalry games and their fete dances as well as of the "Umbrella dances" showing their men accompanying Dankali women, represent a folklore document of exquisite rarity, charm and quality.

The Ufa Film reporter was enabled to make a number of original Abyssinian musical records, thanks to fortunate circumstances. By taking advantage of these motifs in writing the music for the Abyssinian picture, its value as a cultural document will be considerably enhanced.

Thus this sound picture, in contrast to most Abyssinian films, which are silent picture-documents showing the land of the Negus as it was many years ago, depicts the very latest, and most up-to-date state of affairs. In view of the rapid modernisation of the country, encouraged personally by the Negus, this is of an importance not to be underestimated by the present-day, cinema-going public. We have the right to demand really topical, absolutely accurate and interestingly-presented information on great world problems. This film-masterpiece meets this demand in full.

LONDON STARRED ON THE SCREEN

London, the greatest city in the world has featured as the back ground for far too few British pictures. In the past one of two "atmospheric shots" of the Houses of Parliament, Trafalgar Square, the lights of Piccadilly Circus or a foggy side street have been all that have been used to donote that London is the setting of a film.

Uma Shashi in "Dhoop Chaun" another picture which awaits release.

Cinemagoers have complained that they never see the 'real' London on the screen except in traveloues. Now this need will be filled by the production of E. Phillips Oppenreim's best-seller, "The Amazing Juest of Mr. Ernest Bliss", which Garrett Klement Pictures are making at Elstree with Cary Grant and Mary Brian in the leading roles.

It is the story of a young millionaire who makes a wager that he can live in London for a whole year solely on what he can earn. During his "amazing quest" Bliss will be seen driving a bus, working as a porter in Covent Garden, acting as a night-club decoy and selling gas owners.

During the year Bliss will visit the West End, the East End and the City; the Horse Guards Parade, the Victoria Embankment, the Royal Exchange, Harley Street the Mile End Road and many other famous places will feature prominently in the film.

In "The Amazing Quest of Mr. Ernest Bliss" which is being produced and directed by Alfred Zeisler, the splendour and the poverty of London will be shown.

In addition Cary Grant and Mary Brian, the cast will include Henry Kendall, Peter Gwthorne, Leon M. Lion and Dorothy Bartlam.

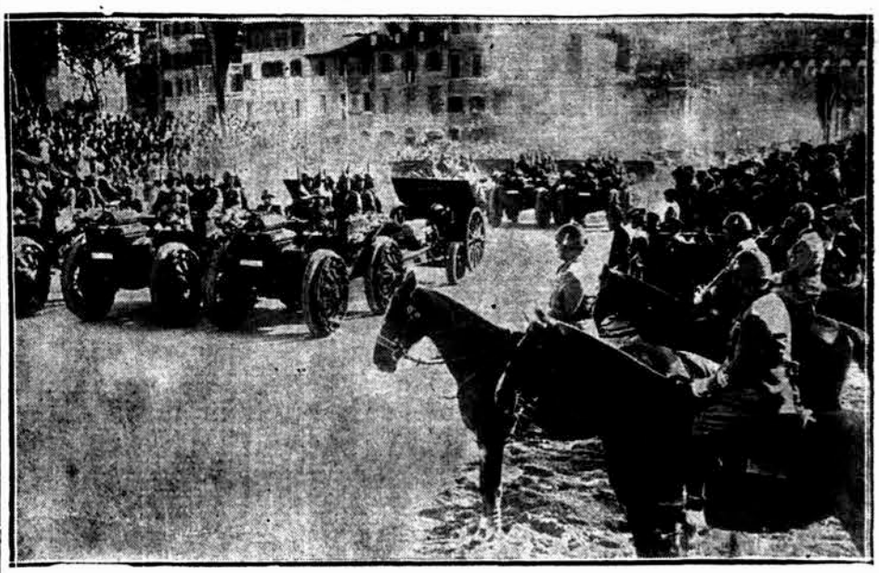
Front row (left to right): Captain W. Fuerstner, Commandant of the village, General v. Blomberg, German War Minister, Dr. J. Goebbels, German Minister for Publicity, and Dr. Th. Lewald, President of the Organizing Committee of the XIth Olympiad.

In the background, one of the 140 houses which are being built to accommodate the athletes participating in the Olympic Games.

In the presence of hundreds of people last week Mr. J. M. Trivedi, a matriculate student of Pandharpur gave a demonstration of cycling on water on the river Chandrabhaga with the help of a "water-cycle" ingeniously devised by himself. Mr. Trivedi, according to a local correspondent, successfully crossed the river and back again in ten minutes. He was greeted with wild cheers from the crowd and was profusely garlanded as he landed.

The water-cycle is an ingenious device made by the student himself. The rubber-tyres of the cycle have been removed and a strip of iron fitted with small blades is fixed on to the rims, the whole thing being then put on a float made with rock-oil tins and secured with nuts and bolts. As the pedals are worked the blades function as oars and drive the whole.

Dr. J. M. Kumarappa, recently appointed Professor of Social economy in Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Economy.



Ill Duce in a not Unfamiliar Pose—Reviewing His Trops.

His Holiness Sri Sankaracharya (Dr. Kurtakoti) president of the Hindu Suddhi Conference held at Poona last week.

Abyssinian troops marching out of Harar for the southern front.

Books And Their Writers

"PRABHUDDHA BHARAT"

Sri Ramakrishna Centenary Number

On the occasion of the Birth Centenary of Sri Ramakrishna a Special Number of the 'Prabuddha Bharata' will be published in February, 1936. It will be profusely illustrated and considerably bigger in size, and besides the unpublished writings of Swamis Vivekananda Ramkrishnanda and other direct disciples of Sri Ramkrishna, it will contain contributions from such eminent thinkers and writes like: Rabindra Nath Tagore, M. Romain Rolland, Count Keyserling, Dr. J. T. Sunderland, Dr. C. G. Jung, Prof. James B. Pratt, Prof. M. Winternitz, Prof. Ernest Horrwitz, Prof. W. Stede, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Prof. Benoy Kumer Sirkar, Dr. Sudhindra Bose, Dr. Kalidas Nag, Prof. H. Zimmer, etc., etc.

CHILDREN'S BOOK IN CONCANI

"BHURGYALO ISSHTA" (Children's Friend): Published by the Gomantak Press, Bombay. No. 4. As. 4.

This little interesting publication forms one of the series of children's books that are planned to propagate the culture of "Concani": and its purely educative value as far at least as the Concani-speaking child acquainted with the alphabet is concerned, can hardly be overestimated. The lessons consist mainly of pretty little talk and dialogue that cover homely phrases and games—a familiar and accessible world of childhood. At the same time, the readers familiar with Marathi alphabet could learn the "Concani" speech without much effort, the publication is well written and admirably produced.

S.V.

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Social Economy Of The Himalayans

THE SOCIAL ECONOMY OF THE HIMALAYANS. By S. D. Pant, with a foreword by the Hon. Sir Edward Blunt. (George Allen and Unwin Ltd.)

This sociological study is based on a survey in the Kumaon Himalayas. It is a very scientific and complete study of the inhabitants of that area. The author has gathered his information by personal investigation and study. The account deals with the Bhutiyas and the people of the Almora district, their agriculture, industries, trade, social and religious life, along with the physical features of the region, its climate, soil, mountains, rivers, etc. The book contains the necessary maps, tables and a large number of illustrations which give a correct picture of the land and life of the people.

There are 23 chapters, 5 appendices, 42 illustrations, 6 maps, an exhaustive bibliography and an index in the book. The author has carefully analysed and described the physical features and natural regions of the Himalayas and how they affect the economic pursuits, social and religious life of the people, and create their hardy character. He gives us the nomadic life of the Bhutiyas during their winter and summer migrations, and how they make their living by trade with Tibet and India of the plains. He distinguishes their life from that of the Sub-Himalayan or the Almora region which is more agricultural and settled. He describes in very great detail the methods of agriculture, its intermittant cultivation, dry-farming in the upland slopes, best farming in the valleys, the crops of local and commercial needs, manures and manuring, irrigation and banking, harvesting, terracing and terraces, agricultural pests and natural obstacles, agricultural implements, Himalayan cattle, and their household industries.

He also describes their winter exodus to the Bhabars, compares the socio-economic status of the women of the nomads and agriculturists and then continues to record the marketing, transport and trade of the Himalayas. He has a chapter on festivals, ceremonies and pastimes of these people.

He also discusses how the new factors of Western economy are disintegrating in some respects the economic self-sufficiency and Swadeshi of these people, and how Indians are gradually being merged into poverty and misery by the loss of their household industries. Woollen industry, spinning and weaving, is the greatest asset of these people and India.

The author also points out for us the defects and dangers of their life and the obstacles they have to overcome in leading a sort of primitive but simple life. In these parts man's activities are dominated by nature and he has to adopt his social, religious and economic life to it. Even then the Government could help in preserving their industries and in removing their obstacles in the matter of transport and communication. They do not receive any education. **The author has not told us what the Government has done, is doing and ought to do for these people over whom it rules and from whom it takes taxes.**

We, however, admire the initiative and energy of these people in carrying on their livelihood in the most difficult parts of the upper Himalayas without any state help or protection. They show great toil and resourcefulness in their methods of migration and temporary settlements. Their life is of vigor, hilarity and communal; on the contrary, amongst settled people the life is conservative and confined. We congratulate the author for his very scholarly work.

S. V. P.

Some Gujerati Books

"MRITYU NON MOHMAN," by the late V. M. Shah, Ahmedabad price Rs. 1-8-0.

This is a novel with a purpose: it is called Amritlal nun Athavadiun i.e. Amritlal's Week. The backwardness of India and her poverty in various spheres of life was a subject ever present to the mind of the late Mr. Shah and in his writings he was always casting about for means to remedy the evil. In this book his principal character is in the beginning made to suffer much, because in his opinion, it is only suffering which brings about a change of heart; the change having been accomplished, this much-abused mill-owner, in a week, regenerates his country. The ideal is pressed in vigorous language and the treatment of the subject shows great intimacy with the ways of managing cotton mills in India. The book is sure to stir one up.

K.

* * * *

"MAYA NI CHHAYA MAN," by the late V. M. Shah, Ahmedabad, price As. 6.

This small book contains three sections. It is called "under the Spell of Cosmic Will." Its purpose is to show that human beings cannot live above Maya (worldly delusion). It shows all the usual characteristics of Mr. Shah's style and expression of thought.

K.

* * * *

THE DAKSHINAMURTI VIDYARTHI BHUVAN of Bhavnagar has sent the reports all giving an account of its various educational activities and the other its financial condition between June 1934 and May 1935. The finances being not satisfactory the Bhavan has had to close down village schools, dismiss a few teachers, reduce the salaries of others and commence charging fees in the educational section. An appeal is, therefore, made to the public for the required funds.

K.

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"JYOTI SANGH, Karya Nondh, 1934-35 Published by Mrs. Lilavati N. Desai, Ahmedabad.

This is the report of the excellent work done by the Jyoti Sangha of Ahmedabad during the year 1934-35. The Sangha is established by women and its object is the betterment of illiterate, ignorant and poor women in various ways, by educating them, by teaching them household arts and crafts and fine arts too to those who desire to learn them. Poor women are already benefiting and they now are able to earn decently every month by the exercise of these arts and crafts, where without this education they were wasting their time. It is a very interesting report showing how very much in earnest are the women of Ahmedabad for the uplift of their sisters and how seriously they have put their shoulders to the wheel. The statistics are encouraging.

K.

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"KATHAVALI," part II, by V. M. Bhatt, Published by the Prasthan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad, price Rs. 1/4.

The first part of this Kathavali contained eleven stories selected from Tolstoy's work bearing on religion. The present volume contains twelve stories bearing on morals. They are selected and translated by one who has made a special study of Tolstoy's philosophy and as he wields an able pen he has been successful in reproducing them in an interesting way. The preface is specially instructive and full of thought.

K.

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(1) CHALO VICHARIYE, by Pi-

(Continued on page 20)

DIGEST OF INCOME-TAX CASES

HALF CENTURY DIGEST OF INCOME-TAX CASES (1886-1934). By Mr. B. R. Jain, Income-Tax Expert and Editor of Income-Tax Reporter.

This is no doubt a very useful work of reference for income tax practitioners and the legal profession in particular inasmuch as it covers a very wide field of income tax case law. The author has collected case law on the subject from the most authoritative law reports of cases or decisions under the Acts of 1886, 1918 and 1922 respectively in a compact form ready for reference of those who have to constantly deal with this branch of practice. All these cases were scattered all over the different Law Report and an average lawyer, when confronted with a problem of income tax law, had to waste considerable time in referring and collecting cases appropriate to his requirement. This waste of time in search of cases will be considerably lessened or, perhaps, practically avoided through the use of this digest where the author has abridged or summarised the decisions. The practising lawyer or the income tax expert can thus easily get at the name and references of the relevant cases and then go to the original sources, viz., the Law Reports concerned for further amplification.

To this book are also appended for ready reference—the three Income Tax Acts referred to above and a carefully prepared Table of Cases as well as a subject Index of the said cases which makes up this work a very useful and compact publication on the subject.

GHOSTS GALORE

Collected Stories Of Oliver Onions

Collected Ghost Stories, by Oliver Onions, Ivor Nicholson and Watson, London. Price 8/6.

Without fear of contradiction one can assert that there are ghost stories 'and' ghost stories. To think that they are all alike is to betray ignorance both of ghosts and of stories. Mr. Onions' stories one can at once put in the category of ghost stories that are "different." They have nothing in common with the weird tales of haunted houses that appear in Christmas Annals. It is difficult to describe the difference, it is so apparent and, therefore, so subtle! But the chief value of Mr. Onions' stories lies in the fact that, unlike others, they are not so much concerned with ghosts as with human beings. And more than familiarity with the pranks of ghosts, he displays a wonderful insight into human nature and psychology which places him far above the average ghost-story writers.

Yet another feature of these stories is that even one (like the present reviewer) who does not believe in ghosts can enjoy them.

K. A. A.

Art Notes And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

London Begins To Understand—Eastern Art In Terms Of Art—Yone Noguchi's University Lecture—The Poetic Complex Admires—The Ivory Tower Artist—Bombay University Is Hospitable—To All Except Art In The Presidency—New Music Society—Maharaja Of Dharampur's Opportune Suggestions—"Jalsa" Societies.

"Love the Conqueror" by Kumari Y. Chowdhuri, a mural exhibited at the Sir J. J. School of Art.

The recent International Exhibition of Chinese Art in London seems to have evoked, perhaps for the first time, a sign of sincere interest and intellectual integrity. Of the many possible ways of approaching that exhibition the way the London "Times" would recommend to the majority is that of "taking it easily." Chinese art itself is, says the journal, "on the artistic side, the easiest thing in the world." All that is needed in the visitor for the full artistic enjoyment of the experience is, the journal adds, "a spirit of humility and acceptance." Chinese art is "unvexed by the theoretical and technical problems which make European art difficult of comprehension." Although it is true that Chinese art is different from European art, "partly from a different conception of man's relation to the universe, and partly from the fact that, at any rate in painting, its means of expression are more closely connected with writing, it is also true that the differences are," the journal wisely points out, "more in particular effects than in general artistic feeling."

Humility And Acceptance

But the most remarkable because the most unconventionally heretic statement of "The Times" is the lesson it would convey to British art exponents. Chinese art is, concludes the journal, "a sort of middle ground on which the academic and the abstractionist can pool their differences." At this time, the exhibition of Chinese art should do something, points out "The Times" with apt force, "to ameliorate the disputes in contemporary Western art." What a refreshing contrast this is to the approach to Eastern arts we have been accustomed to expect from Western pundits! What a refreshing contrast to the stereotyped cant which was poured out for London newspapers at the time of the exhibition of modern Indian art arranged by the India Society. And, the "Times" is not the only London newspaper that is now beginning to understand Eastern arts in terms of art.

The Vexatious Element

The controversies, forced mostly by the romantic antiquarians in South Kensington and picked up by the devoted henchmen of Havellism in India, have hitherto succeeded in importing into the domains of Indian art the sterile atmosphere which London now begins to discover as a vexatious element which makes "European art difficult of comprehension." Chinese art is now beginning to be understood and appreciated, as Indian art should have been understood and appreciated, more for its "general artistic feeling" than for its differences in "particular effects."

The Bombay University Arranges A Lecture

Prof. Yonejiro Noguchi's lecture on Japanese Art at the Bombay University was, evidently, aimed not to attempt a similar examination of the fundamentals in Japanese artistic achievement. The lecture, as the eminent poet's visit to Dr. Tagore at Shantiniketan, to Mahatma Gandhi at Wardha and to Srimati Sarojini Naidu in Bombay was arranged for the University. Those who made the arrangement for the University, apparently, knew its mental outlook and limitations as well as its lavish hospitality. Over thirty years ago, Kakasu Okakura narrated the Japanese folk-story of the three travellers in Loyang—one from India, one from Japan and the third from China—who spoke of "a fan of which China represents the paper, you from India the radiating sticks, and our Japanese guest the small but necessary pivot."

The Cataclysmic Change Unnoticed

Great cataclysmic changes have occurred in the post-war world since the generation which benefited by Kakasu Okakura's wisdom. The function of the poet, of the artist, the place of art, the values of art, and culture in national life have been re-examined and re-evaluated. The Bombay University belongs, transparently and intellectually, to the generation previous to the pre-war generation of Kakasu Okakura. Prof. Noguchi was thus addressing an audience eminently suitable for his personal and poetic reactions to Japanese art. When he disowned, however, tacitly, the moral of the anecdote by Kakasu Okakura and spoke of Kanoka Kose, who broke away from Chinese traditions and established, according to him, "a national sentiment and ideal in art," he should have given us some idea at least of the colour-prints and the creative artists in Yedo, the capital of Japan of yore, whose patron was primarily "the common man."

Japanese National Art

"No art more purely national or more definitely has," observes the celebrated exponent A. Davison Liaka, "ever existed." The social environment of "the common man," the fundamental basis of all vitally national art, was absent from the charming imagery which marked the Japanese poet's lecture. His graphic similie of the Japanese artists as "tight-rope-walkers, moving safely or unsafely on the single silver wire of the monotony of Japanese life" was incredibly inconsistent at once with the historic evolution of the truely national art of Japan and with the collective outlook implied in what has rightly described as "the amalgam of religion and art" in the sculptures and paintings in the temples in Japan. In his conception of the ivory tower artist the tight rope-walker to use his image he reveals the pre-war poetic complex unperturbed by any but the impulsive dictates of individual fantasy. W. Anderson, a devoted student of Japanese pictorial art, has maintained that a study of the early history of almost every Japanese art or art industry lead us back "inevitably to China." Prof. Noguchi does not, however, brood over the past. He points out Kanoka Kose and the "Uta" poets as those who "broke away from the Chinese imitation and established a national sentiment and ideal in art."

Moral For The University

The obvious moral of the national emphasis in Prof. Noguchi's lecture must have been, in all likelihood, lost upon those who at the moment control the activities of the Bombay University. For the notorious fact remains indisputable. The Bombay University has been hospitable to every art exponent and artist from Germany to Japan except to those who similarly aspire to serve the vital cultural necessities of the Presidency.

Gujarat Sangit Maha Mandal

H.H. the Maharaja of Dharampur addressing the inaugural gathering of Sri Gujarat Mahamandal last week wondered "why the many music societies and institutions in the Presidency do not press foward for an early recognition of music by the Bombay University as definitely a university subject of study." His Highness suggested that it could begin, like the Madras University with extension lectures. Probably, His Highness is unaware of the administrative obsessions, the craving for office and the consequent spectacular excitement which reduce the intellectual environment of the University to the plane of black-and-white election stunts. Nevertheless it was alike opportune and right that he should have offered the pointed reminder.

Vicarious Glory

Until the intellectuals in the Presidency and particularly art societies and institutes actively organise and mobilise opinion against its unpardonable apathy towards the art requirements of the Presidency, the Bombay University would continue to indulge in the vicarious glory of entertaining distinguished guests from every quarter of the globe except its own quarter in the Presidency.

Transcend Individual And Provincial Pettiness

His Highness' practical suggestions have given the lead in other directions also. The pride in "Gharana" and "Bani," in composition, structure or style of music must not be, he pointed out with clear emphasis "the subject or excuse of bitter and futile controversies." The pride in provincial achievements must not eclipse, he concluded, the wider national outlook and aspirations. Pandit Omkarnath, in opening the Gujarat Sangit Mahamandal, has, he said, "undertaken a national enterprise of great importance". That is so. Pandit Omkarnath has won, fortunately, the co-operation, particularly of the young intellectuals who have chosen to serve as his colleagues, essential for that enterprise. And, it is to be hoped that the time will not be long when some at least of the advanced objectives of the Mandal will materialise as its positive achievements.

"Jalsa" Societies.

Prof. B. R. Deodhar, who recently celebrated a social of his school of music, is also another of the energetic workers. One may, therefore, hope that the Maharashtra Sangit Samiti the Gujarat Sangit Maha Mandal and similar music institutes and societies will restore to music its intellectual and cultural value and its national status and significance. The national problems of music demand more than the weekly entertainment of the "Jalsa" societies which seem to flourish in the city like the proverbial mushroom.

Responsive Atmosphere And Outlook

The moment has, decidedly, arrived when all honestly and earnestly interested in the nation's cultural necessity for music must, as His Highness the Maharaja of Dharampur pointed out, "establish for the workers in the field a responsive atmosphere of progressive and practical work and broad outlook towards the national problems of music."

The possibilities of Indian orchestral music the national problems of music raised by such popular means of diffusion of music as the gramophone, the radio and the cinema indicated by His Highness also demand more than the weekly distraction offered by "Jalsa" societies.

H. H. Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his rule this week.

THE MAKER OF MODERN BARODA

State's All-round Progress Under His Highness Sayajirao Gaekwar

(By Bhikhalal B. Kapasi.)

Sixty years ago, on May 27th 1875, young Prince Sayajirao Gaekwar came to the throne of Baroda, as a minor. During his long rule of sixty years a great phenomenal change has come over the State.

In a recent speech his Highness remarked that nobody should make a distinction between the Raja and his people. They were all essential parts of a body politic and the Raja should always regard his people as his children. Let us recount in brief, the outstanding achievements of such an illustrious ruler, who has got such noble ideals.

Historical Retrospective

It is necessary to go back to the origin of the State. The history of Baroda can be traced from the breakdown of the Moghul Empire and the rise of the Maratha power under the great national hero Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaja and his descendants. Pilajirao, who succeeded Damajirao Gaekwar in 1721, was the founder of the present dynasty of Baroda. Damajirao II, who succeeded Pilajirao in 1732, captured Baroda in 1734. Damajirao consolidated the power and extended the territory of the State. He ruled upto 1768. After a short period of disorder Sayajirao ruled from 1771 to 1778. Upto 1793 Fattehsinghrao and Manajirao ruled. In 1793 Govindrao became ruler and in 1800, on his demise, was succeeded by his eldest son Anandrao.

Trouble arose and Anandrao sought help of the East India Company, who entered into an agreement with Anandrao Gaekwar in 1802 and decided to help him. In 1805 the treaty was consolidated, to which certain more provisions were added in 1817. The State ceded a certain part of its dominions to the British for payment of troops stationed for mutual help and protection purposes and also handed over the direction of its foreign policy to them. The independence of Baroda was recognised at this juncture through a treaty with the Peshwa.

In 1819 Anandrao died and was succeeded by Sayajirao II, his brother. The differences between the two governments were settled in 1841. Savajirao II ruled upto 1847. Govindrao ruled from 1847 to 1853. He adopted a constructive policy in public works, stamped the evil system of infanticide and suppressed the practice of selling children.

Maharaja Khanderao

Khanderao, who ascended the throne in 1856, helped the British in the critical period of Indian Mutiny of 1857. He was given adoption Sanad in 1862. He inaugurated a revenue survey of the land, and executed many public works. On his demise in 1870, his younger brother Malharrao came to the throne. Due to his misrule and incapacity to conduct the administration of the State, the British Government deposed him in 1875.

Her Highness Maharani Jamnabai was authorised by the British Government to adopt a successor. The choice fell on Gopalrao, a lad of 12, born on March 11, 1863, son of Khanderao, related to Pilajirao Gaekwar, the founder of the state. During his minority Raja Sir T. Madhavarao conducted the affairs of the State. In 1881, Maharaja Sayajirao ascended the throne of Baroda. Mr. F. A. H. Elhot Imparted to the Maharaja good education and sound training in the arts of administration.

H. H. Maharani Chimnabai Saheb

Area And Population

Baroda is politically one of the most important Indian states. Its area is 8164 square miles and the population is 2,443,007 according to the census report of 1931. There are 50 towns and 2920 villages and the income of the State varies from 2-1/2 to 2-3/4 crores of rupees. The State is divided into 5 districts and its territories are surrounded by areas owned by British India and Indian States.

Administration

His Highness ns assisted by an executive council of five members, whose president is the prime minister. Sir V. T. Krishnamachari is the thirteenth Dewan of the State, under his long regime. There is an advisory body called the State Representative Assembly which is composed of 14 officials, and other nominated and elected members totalling in all 39.

Education

The educational progress of the state has been remarkable in many respects. When the present Maharaja assumed full powers in 1881 there were 180 primary schools with 7465 pupils, while to-day there are 2238 primary schools with 247,002 pupils, which represents 70 per cent of the population of school going age. It has 102 secondary schools of all grades, a first class college, a technical institute with 5 industrial schools, a well-equipped science institute and two training colleges for teachers, for men and women separately. In 1871 the State spent 13,000 rupees annually after education, while today it is spending about 36.84 lakhs after education. Since 1906 primary education has been made free and compulsory in the State, the experimentation having begun in one Taluka as early as in 1893. Adequate educational facilities have been provided to Harijans, and other depressed classes. Comparing the literary statistics with British Gujerat, Baroda shows a much higher-level of literacy as well as education, particularly in the case of women.

Baroda College

The Baroda College was founded in 1882. There are 1030 students, including 32 lady students and 43 post-graduate students. The hostels furnish accommodation for 160 students. The Sayaji Jubilee Science Institute has been finished and H. E. the Viceroy is going to perform the opening ceremony of the institution on 6th morning. The total expenses of the building come to about 7-1/2 lakhs rupees, of of which 1 1/2 lakhs have come from private donors. It is an extension of the college in the Science section, where research work is to be carried out in textiles, oils, schemicals, etc., especially relating to industries in Baroda State. The department will also deal with agricultural research, like soil analysis and soil chemistry.

Shrimant Pratapsinhrao Raje, heir apparent of Baroda.

Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, Present Diwan

Kala Bhavan Technical Institute

The Kala-Bhavan Technical Institute, which was established in 1890, inculcates the theory and practice of textile manufacture, chemical technology, civil and mechanical engineering and commercial training and about 550 students are on the roll of the institution.

Museum And Picture Gallery

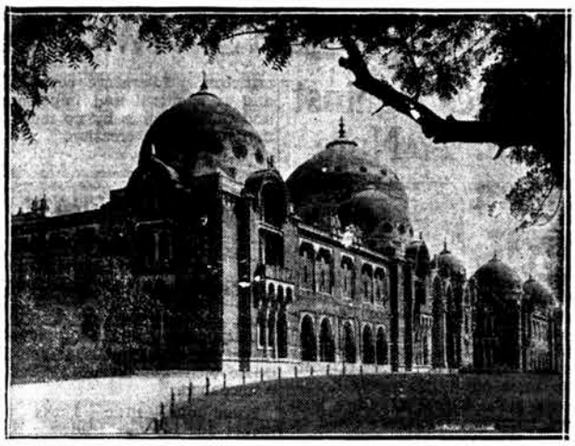
The Public Museum is full of many important specimens of art and the Picture Gallery has got a large number of occidental and oriental paintings, representing the British, French and Italian schools as well as the Moghul schools.

Libraries

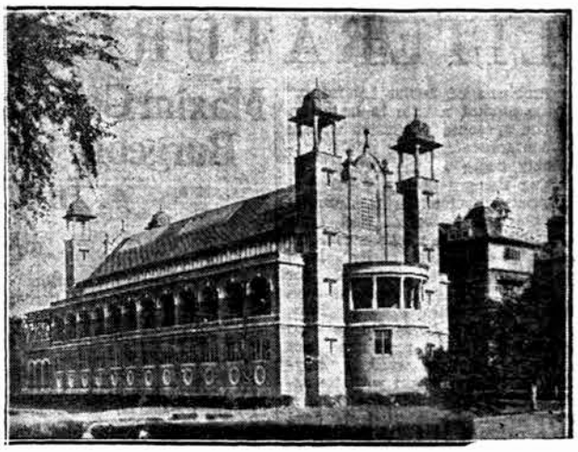
Another notable achievement of Maharaja Gaekwar's rule is a network of villages and travelling libraries, which number at present in all more than a thousand, 968 being village libraries and 14 women's and children libraries.

(Continued on page 28)

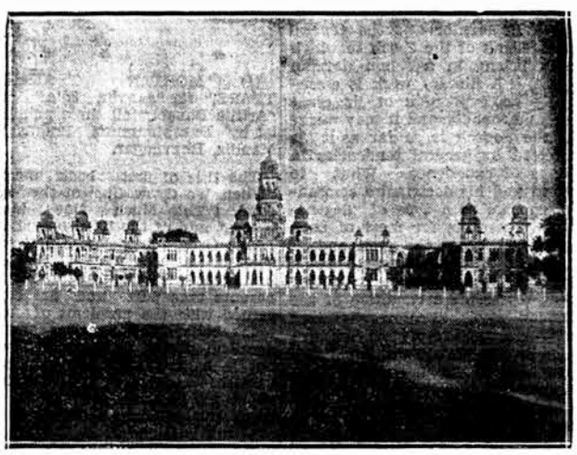
PROMINENT EDIFICES IN GAEKWAR'S CAPITAL



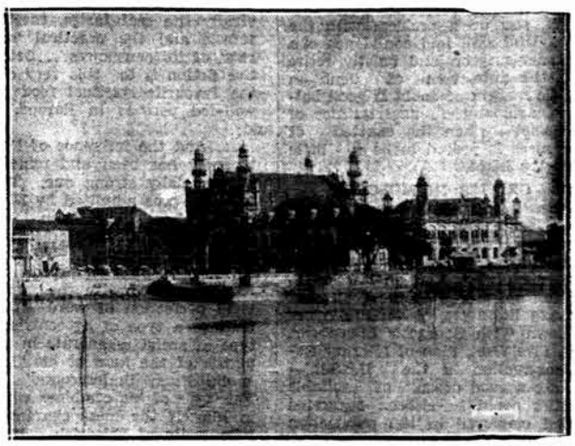
Baroda College.



State Museum and Picture Gallery.

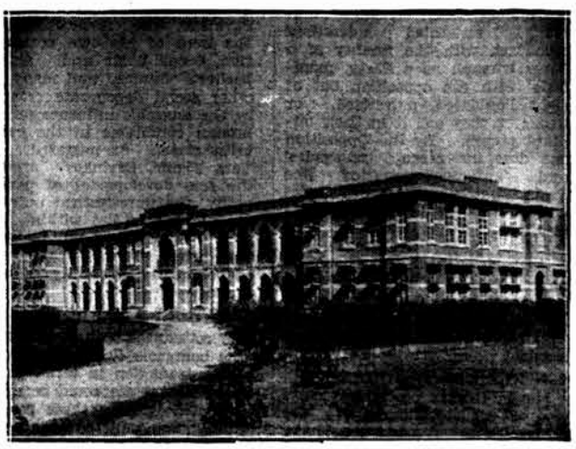


Kalabhavan Technical Institute.



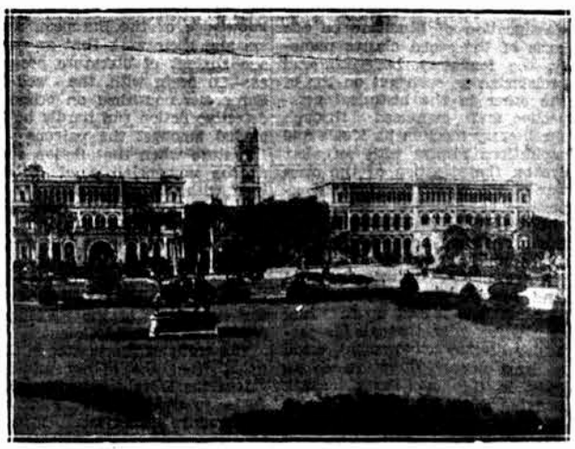
Nyaya Mandir, with Sursagar lake in front.

Kirti Mandir or Hall of Fame.



Sayaji Jubilee Science Institute.

Lakshmivilas Palace.



Makarpura Palace.

BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Contd.)

LITERATURE AND CLASS WAR

"Problems of Soviet Literature" is too modest a title to be given to the speeches of Soviet writers in conference and one might justifiably begin at the outset by raising the question of ideological propriety involved in the unmistakable commission of that typically bourgeois sin, one means, of modesty—one might easily have suspected irony or sabotage, for that matter if it were not as soon ruled out as quite absurd. True, problems could be stated to be solved: but still problems are problems and the word is anyhow of suspect origin with its associations with metaphysics, if not downright mysticism (and your militant Marxist theorist is much too scientific to discriminate between the two). Problems suggest philosophical doubt and even a Croce may otherwise dissect, sew up a problem with the beautiful skill and confidence of a master-surgeon and quietly retire in the ante-room of doubt—a little margin of doubt is good ballast against the uncertainties of 'Kismet' when the exacted of sciences is proved to be a little bit too inapt.

CRITICS IN MOSCOW.

But here no problems are posed and each of the Soviet writers in Moscow asserts and reasserts the so-called Marxist-cum-Stalinist dogma of literature in its application not merely to the Soviet but world literature. 'A Call to Arms' 'Down With Bourgeois Literature', 'A Five Week Plan of Literary Reconstruction in the U.S.S.R.'—quite a good dozen of suitable titles could have been suggested and employed in the publication of these reports. For the rest, such 'problems' as are presented by men like Gorki have not been created for the first time. They are merely stated or, more accurately, reiterated advertised broadcast, with the finality of a Party triumph as a Party 'manifesto' with the opposition out of sight liquidated, pulverized, or whatever they call it in their militant jargon. By the Opposition one does not mean 'renegades' and 'anti-revolutionaries' like Trotski but some of the Soviet writers who, while being ideologically irreproachable, have refused to place literature on the same level as historical phenomena interpreted in terms of Marxism and plead for a perspective in the approach to literature that could be less arbitrary, more sensible.

GORKI'S NEW ROLE.

Maxim Gorki's report is quite eloquent of the triumph of the Soviet literary fronters who have fostered the new dogma. Gorki has apparently joined the crusaders because his statement constitutes a re-hash of the familiar classification of literature on the basis of the social classes namely, the feudatory, bourgeois and proletarian as each got on top of the other in the historical perspective and expressed through the literary medium its ideals and aspirations always with an alert eye on the situation of the class war at the moment. Gorki's exposition is certainly interesting although it is disappointing at the same time because while he might well fill in the expected role as a Marxist scientist and lend himself for the Party propaganda, one looked up to him as a writer who, through his particular literary achievement, could at least survey literature as an artist in the non-Party spirit. Imagine Gorki saying:

> From the figure of Till Eulenspigel, created at the end of the fifteenth century, that of Simplicissimus in the seventeenth century Lazarillo de Tormes, Oil Blas, the heroes of Smollett and Fielding, down to the "Dear Friend" of Maupassant, to Arsene Lupin, to the heroes of "detective" literature in present-day Europe, we can count thousands of books the heroes of which are rogues, thieves, assassins and agents of the criminal police. This is what constitute genuine bourgeois literature, reflecting most vividly the real tastes, the interests and the practical 'morals' of its consumers....Detective fiction is to this very day the favourite spiritual food of well-fed persons in Europe.

and:

> .....And the influence of Dostoyevsky has been and remains an especially strong one. This influence was admitted by Nietzsche, whose ideas form the basis of the fanatical creed and practice of Fascism. To Dostoyevsky belongs the credit of having painted with the most vivid perfection of word portraiture a type of egocentrist a type of social regenerate in the person of the hero of his "Memoirs From Underground"...., This type of his combines within himself the most characteristic traits of Friedrich Nietzsche of the Marquis Des Esseintes, the hero of Hayman's "Against the Grain." De Disciple' of Paul Bourget and Boris Savinkov, who made himself the hero of his own composition, Oscar Wilde and Artsybashur's "Sanine" and many an other social degenerate created by the anarchic influence of inhuman conditions in the capitalist state. As narrated by Vera Fignir, Savinkov argued the free development of personality, the unrestrained unfolding of all that lies within its soul." We know quite well with what rottenness the soul of bourgeois personality is burdened!

LITERATURE THE BOURGEOIS

The rottenness both of the soul of the bourgeois (which is an obvious contradiction in terms) and the capitalist State could be easily accepted without these monstrosities being inflicted on classic literature: and it would be interesting, in any case to notice Gorki's observations in the light of purely objective commonplace knowledge of the European writers and their work that an average student of literature possesses:—To begin with, the well-fed Europeans nourished on crime or detective fiction can hardly be included amongst the patrons of literature when that fiction shares the nomenclature of 'literature' with advertisements of commercial goods, patent medicines and communist propaganda treatises. And it is quite a discovery to learn that the well-fed bourgeois enjoys the exclusive privilege of dining off this delicacy in the operation of the Freudian process of 'wish-fulfillment.'

The truth of the matter is that, apart from the highly arbitrary values the Marxist scientist might devise to fit in his particular and in many respects fanatical theory of class-war in literature as well as in social life, literature is not concerned with any kind of class-conflict and the processes that have been responsible for its creation are more intelectual than material. This can be demonstrated by citing the cases of writers to whom Gorki refers here—cases quite typical of other men and epochs. Literature could be amenable only to the values that enabled us to establish the relationship that exists between the work of literature, the personality of its creator and the general background of the epoch to which both belong in a non-Marxian sense. A literary work is essentially an expression of its creator's personality and it may merge in the epoch in so far as it is affected by general tendencies in terms of experience. What to Gorki and his doctrinaire comrades appears as a type of "degenerate' represents for most of us a universal type the you and I of utter human experience—a type (if such it might be called) that represents a condition of the human soul. Dostoyevsky lived a tragic life. Afflicted like his hero in his "Idiot" with epilepsy abnormal in his nervous organisation, a gambler, waster who tortured his wife without being responsible for the cruelty, the circumstances of his private life do not enter into his achievement as a creative writer who has profoundly influenced modern European literature. He is justly acknowledged as one the immortal Russian novelists who have probed the depths of the human soul and created great art. He has depicted the sinner as possessings all the instincts, the grandeur and the nobility of the saint and the epileptic prince in his "Idiot" has long been accepted as a loveable figure, unique against the dismal background of life. And what is true of Dostoyevsky is true in an equal degree of Turginev, Tolstoi, Chekov.

"DECADENTS" ALL.

Nietzsche, too, rises as a prophet of an amusingly unique personality. To call him an embodiment of the Fascistic will is to misrepresent the message of his philosophy of the Superman. That he characterized humanity in the mass as cattle is true enough: but the Truth of his exquisite wisdom has been vindicated since. His polemics were directed against the imbecilities brought in by the Christian philosophy of pity and other ideals in which he detected the annihilation of life and culture. 'A Rebours' of de Haymans' is a highly interesting book because it depicts the epoch through which the author lived and which assumes a certain historical importance as a record of artistic value. The hero's personality in a book need hardly express the author's private one and Huymans merely traced in the protrait of Des Esseintes an authentic outline of the sensations, ideas and entire attitude towards life of the contemporary scene. Critics like Mario Praz have analysed the Romantic and Decadent movements in literature and the tendencies that are noted in the work of the writers of the latter half of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries are of significance only for the purposes of criticism. Literature could be and is a moral and impersonal: and didecticism is by no means a necessity of its creation.

Maxim Gorki's Polemics Against Burgeois Literature: A Note In Criticism

(By "VIATOR.")

SOME GUJERATI BOOKS

(Continued from page 16)

naki, (2) "Narvir," by C. K. Bhatt, (3) "Comrade Lenin," (4) "Vichar Karva Mate, all published for the Chalo Vichariye Reading Series, Ahmedabad.

These four little books are meant for juvenile readers. Narvir is a short life of Garibaldi and Comrade Lenin. The other two contain stories admirably told for children.

K.

* * * *

(1) "MOHTAN THAISHUN TYARE," (2) "Janyun Jole," (3) "Arthik Bhugol," all three published by Dakshinamurti Prakashan Mandir, Bhavnagar.

The title of first book means "When We Grow Up," of the second, ("This Much One Must Know," and of the third one "Economic Geography." The first one consists of three playful playlets in which little children and their parents take part and are concerned with the problems of untouchability, labour strikes and a deceitful parent asking his son not to be so. The second book furnishes detailed information about 150 popular subjects in a small compass and the third is the translation of J. H. Horrabin's "An Outline of Economic Geography." It is a very useful book on the subject, specially as the old notions about the subject of geography are undergoing a change.

K.

* * * *

"TAWARIKH NI TEJ-CHHAYA," part II, by Gunvantrai Acharya. Published by the Saurashtra Karyalaya, Ranpur, price As. 8.

Part I. of this book which is a translation of the letters written by Jawaharlal Nehru to his daughter from prison, on Glimpses of World History, has already been noticed in these columns. This part is as well translated as that one.

KARMAYOGI RAJESHWAR, by C. V. Shah, published by the Prajabandhu Karyalaya, Ahmedabad, price Rs. 1-12-0.

This is a historical novel relating to old Gujarat—i.e., Gujarat of the time of the Solankis in the 10th and 11th centuries. It is given as a present to the subscribers of the "Prajabandhu" free for the year 1935. In it Mr. Shah who is an experienced writer of historical novels bearing on old Gujarat takes up the thread of the narrative of Mulraj Solanki's reign from where he had left it in his previous work, called "Mulraj Solanki," fifteen years ago. He portrays here the life of a monarch virile in youth, gravitating towards "Yoga" and Sanyas (renunciation of the world) as he advances in years. Holy Brahmins from the North are made to settle in Gujarat, tempted to come over by gifts of land: numerous temples are built and the King himself prefers residence in sacred places; these were preparations for renunciation of the world: Still when duty calls him, he leaves these proclivities aside and dons his armour. The story is well told and the human interest of the different characters well maintained.

India And The League Of Nations

To Represent That India Has Any Real Voice At Geneva Is Mockery Of Truth

By GERTRUDE PUSCH

India's membership of the League of Nations is an anomaly. Accordng to the Covenant of the League of Nations none but self-governing states and states capable of maintaining their political integrity are admitted to this organisation. India is neither self-governing nor is she in a position to determine her external relationship. Yet she is one of the Founder Members.

British Assurances At Geneva

Time and often in the Indian Legislative Assembly and in the press the question has been raised how India came to receive the blessings (of not unmixed good) of being a Founder Member. The reply from the Government of India's people has all along been that this right has fallen upon her from the fact that her representatives signed the Treaty of Versailles which created the League of Nations. So far as hard facts are concerned, this is certainly ture But, a student of politics desirous of knowing the antecedents must probe further. Those who care to wade through voluminous documents which recount the story of the framing of the Treaty of Versailles will come across many interesting items dealing with India's participation at that momentous gathering which brought into existence the League of Nations. It is said that President Wilson once raised the question as to the desirability and the legal possibility of getting India into the august body of Founder Members. Great Britain or to be more accurate, the then Secretary of State for India, Mr. Montagu, wanted India to be there along with other Dominions in the British Empire. To President Wilson's queries, Lord Robert Cecil (as he was then) assured the critics in Paris that India was on the threshhold of receiving a constitution which would grant her political autonomy to such an extent as would make her government practically independent of all control from Whitehall and that it would be considered an insult to a great and ancient nation which had made tremendous sacrifices for the triumph of the Allied Powers if she were denied the privilege of membership of the League of Nations. The shrewed French Premier, Clemenceau, who as it is well-known, had no faith in the League, wanted to drag in the French Colonies as well, but he realised in time that such a procedure (which by the way was not approved of by President Wilson) would lead to complications, specially in the colonise themselves, where the native populations would clamour for greater amount of control in their respective governments. After a half-hearted opposition, Clemencean gave way to Cecil's arguments and President Wilson who was then bringing into existence new governments out of old and dispersed peoples in Eastern Europe, could not—at least did not—opppose the recommendations of the British Delegation. So at Paris it was decided that India would become a member of the League of Nations.

India's Role In League

Perilous to the gathering in Paris, India had participated in the Imperial War Conferences; and, as a matter of fact, her representation at Versailles was only an outcome of the participation in the Imperial War Conferences. When one mentions "India", one must bear in mind, that it does not represent the Indian public opinion nor India as it is conceived by the Indians themselves. "India" in the Imperial gatherings was represented by selected delegates from the Indian States and from British India; the task of selection was naturally in the hands of the Secretary of States for India and the Governor-General-in-Council.

When the League first came into existence, no one,—least of all its Secretary-General, Sir Eric Drummond—knew how it was going to function. The Secretariat started with a body of about half a dozen people; and the Secretary-General after he had succeeded in getting some assurance as regards the finance of the newly created body, started upon the more pleasant function of proving to the world its importance. For those who still continue making a confusion between the League of Nations and the League of Nations Secretariat, it must be mentioned here, that these two are distinctly separate. The former gives the mandate of work to the Secretariat and the latter's main task is to carry out research work, bring facts before the notice of the League of Nations Assembly and the League Council. For all practical purposes the assembly of the League of Nations, made up of representatives of the self-governing Member States, is the sovereign body; the Council which meets more frequently than the Assembly supervises the task given to the Secretariat by the annual gathering of the Assembly.—Here, in a nutshell you have got how the League functions. When important decisions are taken it is up to the Sovereign States to put these decisions into practice; the League of Nations Secretariat has got nothing to do with the ratification or rejection of Conventions and Treaties. For clarity's sake let it be once again repeated, that the Secretariat is a more or less research organisation and a registry.

What role does India then play in this world? So far as the Secretariat is concerned it is well-known fact that the first Secretary-General tried his very best (true to the British tradition) to see that India must not have her share in the League appointments. He also did his best to recruit only such Indians as would cut a sorry figure in Geneva, that is to say, people not knowing French and having very little education and whose opinion or weight would not cut much ice in India. Accidentally, if it so happened that a clever Indian got into the League Secretariat, the first Secretary-General did his very best to make his life unbearable and such people had to leave the Secretariat for appointments elsewhere.

In Leading Strings Of Whatehall

To-day, Sir Eric is no longer the Secretary-General, But the tradition he has left behind him is still dominating. India pays something like Rs. 1,600,000 a year for the upkeep of the League of Nations Secretariat and its associated organisations, apart from three or four other countries no one pays such a huge amount. Still the number of Indians in the League Secretariat is just two and of these two one is not domiciled in British India and the other is in the junior grade (clerical staff).

As far as the League Assembly is concerned, "India" has been regularly represented by distinguished people. At the beginning, when the Secretary of State for India as well as the Government of India were not quite sure in which way the presence of Indian representatives in Geneva would affect India's international status, they made it a point that a Britisher should lead the Delegation. To make—at least to give the impression that an effort was undertaken to make—the Indian Delegation "all-comprehensive" it has been the policy of Whitehall to include in the Delegation a representative of the Indian States and one non-official member. It is needless to state that the

(Continued on page 22)

Who Killed Dick Dexter?

It was a weird meeting that took place in the little square cabin atop Skull hill. Save for the large shinks in the door and the broken window on the north side, there was no ventilation. Light, too, was out of the question, as the rising crescent moon faintly illumined a single window, but sent not beams into the dark interior of the hut.

Four times in the eerie blackness the door was heard to open and one of the four chairs was filled with an occupant. When the meeting began, no words were spoken. Code messages tapped out on the hard oak table furnished the sole means of communication.

Suddenly a shot crashed out!

A mad scramble ensued in the opaque darkness. Had it not been for the fact that the table and four chairs were bolted to the floor, they would have been thrown over. The door flung open and three dark figures swiftly wove their way through the bizarre pattern of moonlight and shadow.

They had almost reached the road, when their flight was brought to an abrupt end by four men with automatic rifles, Inspector Ferret and three officers of the Centervale police force. For months Inspector Ferret had been trying to get something on the three racketeers who had fallen into his hands. Now it was murder in the first degree for at least one of them, but which was the one? Which of the three captives fired the shot that left Dick Dexter lying dead beneath the oak table?

At headquarters the three prisoners were closely grilled. Thanks to the lie-detector, Ferret was able to pick out a few important facts from the maze of conflicting stories told by the culprits.

No one knew where anyone else was sitting, but the man opposite Policy Pete sneezed several times.

Spike Nail was certain the shot was fired by the man on his right.

All the chairs were occupied, when the shot was fired.

The murdered man was seated next to Gashouse Gopher, because he brushed against Gopher, when he fell.

Not much to go on, these meager facts, and yet, from them Inspector Ferret was able to deduce who was the killer. Who shot Dick Dexter?

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Dionne Quintuplets

Wonder Of Babydom

(By G. R. KAPADIA).

The famous Dionne quintuplets, five little girls born last year to Mrs. Dionne of Callander, Ontario, have been claimed by filmland—and thereby hangs a tale.

And what a tale! Quite an interesting romance of babydom, the history of a struggle through painful birth to healthy, happy infancy of five little chubby cherubims.

There is nothing wonderful in the Dionne "quins" being claimed by filmland. Colonel Lindbergh and William Tilden, for example, were given strong baits to be lured to the silver screen. But "Our Lindy" and "Billy" of the Wimbledon Centre Courts thought otherwise. If a man has justly risen to fame, appearance on the silver screen does not cap the climax of his renown. On the contrary, it would be the cruellest anticlimax to his well-deserved meed of public applause. True fame should be made of sterner stuff than a mere desire to be paraded as performing poodles.

But the Dionne quintuplets, how could they protest even if they really resented this passion of the intrusive and officious film directors to exploit the amazing fact of their simultaneous ingress into the world? Let us hope that they will scowl and grimace before the camera and refuse to be peacefully "shot" like well-behaved tiny tots!

Just Ten lbs. All Told!

And now back to our jolly company. Let me introduce you, all and sundry, to Yvonne, Annette, Cecile, Emelie, Marie. These five young ladies were born on a fine morning in May last year. At their birth they looked as if they would not live long in this naughty world. Good Lord, they only weighed 10 lbs. amongst themselves, which when divided into five, makes the chances of survival the thinnest ever. But, just as it was written in the stars that Romeo should be unlucky, the stars ordained that Darwin's law of the survival of the fittest should be suspended for a time.

And as it was ordained, so it happened. Dr. Allan Dafoe, a local physician, was made the 'deus ex machina.' He it was that steered the "quins" through the shoals of backward infancy to strength and safety. And imagine the reward of it all to Dr. Dafoe! Recognised by the King in the Honours list, he has leaped into newspaper headlines in company with his patients, and, like the moon, shines luminously in their reflected glory. And their two nurses, Louise de Kiriline and Yvonne Leroux, who would have otherwise been as unknown as the toiling throng that passes by, have now come into prominence—in the act of adjusting hot-water bottles to keep these pentangular curiosities warm and cosy.

But in singing the praises of the "quins" let us not forget their progenitors—Mr. and Mrs. Dionne. The mother is only twenty-five years old. With her husband and five other children, they form a happy family. But she has not had the privilege and the pride of bringing up her children, though she frequently visits them and plays with them at their hospital. The sad—if glorious—fact for the mother is that by a law passed by the Ontario Legislature in March of this year, the babies were made the wards of the King.

On The Silver Screen

Though the "quins" will appear on the films for the first time it has not been unusual in the past to photograph them. Indeed, they have an official photographer all to themselves, Mr. Fred Davis, and they can be "shot" only between 6-30 and 7-30 in the morning, when they look the chubbiest and rosiest little angels alive, and when they perform their morning ablutions.

"Some are born great, some have greatness thrust upon them, and some achieve greatness." The Dionne quintuplets have achieved the first two kinds of greatness in a way and the third is in store for them if they make a success on the silver screen.

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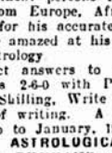

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Tennis In The Olympic Games

Prospects Of Various National Teams

(From A Correspondent.)

The forthcoming XI Olympic Games to take place in Berlin next year have given a particular significance to all sporting events this season. Times and achievements are carefully compared and all the nations which will be represented at the championships are busy taking stock of their best men. Coubertin says that the foremost aim of the Olympic Games is to establish personal contact and mutual esteem among sportsmen from all parts of the world. All outstanding athletic achievements during the last year have direct or indirect bearing on the coming event of 1936 and this also applies to the Wimbledon tournaments and dramatic finals for the Davis Cup.

Tennis is not an Olympic sport in the real sense of the word. It lacks the element of antique tradition. But the same may be said of a number of modern games which are part of the present Olympic programme. Tennis requires a high degree of moral and physical discipline; the players must be fit, yet skill plays an even more important part than actual force. Moreover, a good tennis match is most thrilling and dramatic to watch so that from every angle it undoubtedly deserves to be included in the Olympic programme. During the last few years tennis has developed into a popular international sport. Originally it was an Anglo-Saxon game and even in England more or less confined to the privileged classes, but since the War it has become extremely popular with people of all social spheres all over the continent. This universal popularity alone justifies the importance of tennis among the Olympic Games.

What are the prospects of the various national teams for 1936? Until 1914 the Davis Cup, unofficial trophy for the World Championship, was won alternately by Great Britain, the United States and Australia. When the contests were renewed after the War the same sequence continued until 1927 when the great French champions—Borotra, Lacoste, Cochet etc.—had their turn. Years passed before Great Britain managed to regain the Cup. Now the Jubilee Year has added a new victory to their list. What are the prospects for the coming year?

So far the German team only possesses one player with considerable international experience—Gottfried von Cramm. This year he has shown great style, especially in his victory over the American Davis Cup favourite Allison. The fact that he was defeated in a dramatic struggle with Perry (England) and Budge (U. S. A.) is not altogether convincing, because von Cramm was badly handicapped at the time. What Germany lacks most, however, if she wants to compete for the World championship is a really well selected team. Among the other players who have attracted favourable notice there is Henkel, whose Davis Cup victory over the Czech, Roderich Menzel, shows signs of promise, but subsequently he did not maintain in the same good form. Both he and Lund, who was von Cramm's partner in the Men's Double against Allison-van Ryn (U. S. A.) seem to be lacking international routine.

The advent of unknown players makes the situation more uncertain than ever so that the 1936 international tennis championships should prove most exciting and dramatic.

(Continued from Col. 4).

benefit out of this contributions this relationship is a bitter mockery. What will be the outcome of the New Constitution in India, the present writer is not in a position to forsee but all that she can say is, that it will be in India's interest to try to make her contact with Geneva and the outside world something more significant than it is at present. The League is by no means a perfect organisation. Many entertain grave doubts as regards it future. Without being an advocate of the League of Nations one may say that if we are going to pay for the membership it is for one's interest to see that we get the maximum out of this contribution.

India And The League Of Nations

(Continued from page 21)

leader of the Delegation as well as the other members were all appointed by the Government and that Delegations are in no way responsible before the Indian Legislature or the Indian public opinion. Their task in the past has been to deliver such speeches and to see that nothing was said or spoken which would in any way lead people outside to think that the British Indian Delegation was not speaking on behalf of India. Some of the leaders of the Indian Delegations have at times pretended that unless the League did this or that, India will resent very much. They have also repeated ver yoften 'adanauseam' the trite saying, that India is deeply interested in problems connected with intellectual co-operation. Apparantly they did not know that the task of 'intellectual co-operation' rests more or less in the hands of the Government concerned. They have also at times said that India is deeply concerned in the well-fare of the League. But they have forgotten to tell one truth, that the presence of the Indian Delegation at Geneva has nothing to do with the Indian Legislature and the Indian public opinion.

Of course, one could dwell at length on the failings and shortcomings of the Indian Delegations at Geneva. That is a task which can be left to the students of post-war history. A more interesting effort would be to point out in which way India reap certain advantages from her membership of the League. Before, however, elaborating upon that topic, the first step necessary would be to make the Indian Delegation really representative Let it be the task of Indian Legislative Assembly to know in time how the Government of India's Delegation to Geneva is going to be composed. If possible, let the non-official members insist that the Indian Delegation should be laid by the person who is in charge of the League Portfolio, namely, the Law member, and let him be accompained if possible, by one person selected by the opposition, and the Delegation should be composed of experts who know India's financial and educational problems well. If such a Delegation comes to Geneva, it would be able to make what extent Indian representation in the League of Nations Secretariat can be improved. The Leader of the Delegation will be in a position to speak with authority in the Indian Legislature about his first-hand experience in Geneva. Whatever may be his political views, the present writer is convinced that a man of his capacity will not allow himself to be snubbed and insulted by those small clerks from White Hall who either as advisors to the Indian Delegation or as functionaries in the League Secretariat try to direct the steps of the Indian representatives and in so doing mislead them. Furthermore, a Delegation led by a Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council will be in a position to present before the Legislature a report embodying such suggestions as are likely to be accepted both by the officials and non-officials alike which would make India's contact with the Geneva organisations a reality and not a simple farce as it is to-day. Of course the word farce is not strong enough: when a poor country like India has got to pay about Rs. 1,800,000 a year and get little

(Continued in Col. 3).

A Page About Women

Woman Under The Buddhist Law

Enjoys Equal Rights With Man In Respect Of And Property

(BY MANEKLAL VAKIL, M.A., LL.B.)

Buddhism is the most ethical of religions when applied to every day life in practice. It lays great emphasis on the eight-fold path of (1) right understanding, (2) right mindedness, (3) right speech, (4) right action, (5) right livilihood, (6) right endeavour, (7) right concentration, and (8) right recollectedness. The emphasis on the supremely righteous character of the mode of life in these eight directions, i.e., socially and scientifically correct mode of life makes the religion practical and the mode of life elastic and dependent upon the knowledge of the individual to make him realise the correctness or incorrectness of his mode of life. Buddha laid great emphasis on this and on the capabilities of every man to work out his own salvation independent of gods and priests and rituals.

Essentials Of Marriage

Marriage among Burman Buddhists has lost every religious character, it might have had and at the present day it is purely a civil and consensual contract. Buddhist priests keep entirely aloof from such worldly affairs. No ceremony is necessary to-day for the validity of any marriage between two Burman Buddhists. Living together openly as husband and wife is presumptive evidence of marriage though in practice no marriage is contracted without some sort of show or the commonest form of entertainment of a tea party or without the knowledge of the people of the locality where the parties reside. Except in the case of widows or divorcees a girl under twenty years of age cannot contract a valid marriage without the consent, either expressed or implied, of her parents or guardians. But in the case of widows or divorcees the previous marriage has emancipated a girl from her parental control for the purpose of selecting a new husband.

A husband may marry a second wife during the continuance of the first wife though the wife is not permitted a similar right. But in practice the Buddhist law also contemplates the existence of other women of inferior standing who are described as inferior or lesser wives and are entitled to inherit the husband's properties along with the superior wives though receiving a smaller share. The Buddhist law speaks of wives and concubines. The word "mistress" of Western Europe cannot be used correctly in describing a lesser wife as the latter enjoys a higher status under the Buddhist law.

Effect Of Marriage On Property

A marriage operates to create an impartible and joint interest, during the subsistence of a marriage, in all the "joint" properties of the couple, each keeping his or her own property at marriage as "separate" property. Letletpwa or joint property means all property or inherited since marriage and includes profits or interest arising since marriage from the employment or investment of the separate property of either. In the case of the paying property and the property acquired or inherited by only one of the two during their coverture the party who brought it to the union has a two-thirds interest and the other party a one-third interest, while in the case of all other joint property each party has a one-half interest. If a Burman Buddhists male takes a second wife during the lifetime of the first, the second wife would seem to get her share of the interest in the estate of the husband alone subsisting at the time of the second marriage, while in the property jointly acquired during the second coverture all the three would get an equal share.

Divorce And Partition

In the case of a divorce either by mutual consent or by reason of one of the parties contracting leprosy the joint property is divided in the above ratio, but in the case of a divorce effected automatically by desertion, the deserting party forfeits his or her interest in the joint property, but remains liable for the payment of all the joint debts. If the divorce is the result of adultery by the wife or adultery coupled with cruelty by the husband, the party at fault forfeits his or her interest in the joint property but remains liable for the payment of all debts, provided that where both the parties have already been married more than once, each party takes back his or her separate property. Where divorce is effected on account of the husband remaining in priesthood for seven

He: "That young couple in the flat above get on well. Every morning when he goes out, he kisses her.

She: "Why don't you do the same?"

He: "But, my dear, I hardly know her."

or more days against the wishes of his wife, the wife is entitled to all the joint property and is also liable for the payment of all the joint debts.

Neither the husband nor the wife during coverture can act independently of each other to convey any joint property by way of sale, mortgage or gift. The joint property is however liable for the debts contracted and liabilities incurred by one party on behalf of the other party with the consent and knowledge, either express or implied, of the other party, as for instance in the case of ordinary trade or business usually carried on by either party and therefore to the implied knowledge of the other party.

Buddhist law recognises adoption though Buddhist religion says nothing about it. Adoption is thus merely in the nature of a contract and a minor cannot therefore adopt, nor give a child in adoption. Adoption may be for the purposes of inheritance or it may be an adoption out of pity not conferring rights of an heir. A second adoption during the life of the first adopted child is not prohibited. A woman can adopt a child to herself and children of both sexes can be adopted. A child may be adopted even though one may have one's own child. Even the adoption of adults is permissible.

Shrimati Tarabai Kaluramrao Urunker, who presided over the All-India Second Bhavsar Kshatriya Mahila Conference held at Bangalore on Friday last.

Guardianship And Divorce

At the time of any partition on divorce it is the will of the parents which child should inherit from either in future, but on the attainment of the age of discretion it is the conduct of the child which determines whether it should inherit the estate of the parent it has not followed. Ordinarily at the time of divorce the parties by mutual consent may arrange about the custody of the children in any way they please. Generally the husband is entitled to the custody of sons and the wife to that of the daughters as also of very young sons. In the case of divorce on account of the specified legal faults of a husband or wife the innocent spouse gets all the properties of the couple and also the custody of the children, but if the children are sufficiently grown up to form an intelligent preference, their choice is not easily disregarded by a court of justice.

Inheritance

Under the Buddhist law no one can make a will or gift to take effect after his death though one may make a valid nomination under the Provident Funds Act. A Buddhist however may arrange before his death with all his heirs with their consent a division of all his property on his death so as to prevent any disputes later on.

Women have the same rights of inheritance as men under the Buddhist law. A wife or a husband takes the entire property of the other if there is no child of the union and gets a three-fourths share of the estate if there is major eldest son or daughter who has the privileged position of getting one-fourth of the estate along with parent. The eldest daughter is the privileged child of the mother and the eldest son is the privileged child of the father. After the death of both the parents both sons and daughters get an equal share and so also other male and female relatives of the same degree inheriting together.

Her fourth set of twins on her forty-third birthday. Mother of twelve children, Mrs. Cora Hausen of Chicago awaits in loving anticipation arrival of the thirteenth and fourteenth at a hospital. Modern scientific methods have enabled doctors to assure that her next will be a birth of twins. These twins will be the fourth set born to Mr. and Mrs. William Hausen. The Hausens have twelve children, including twins, 12, 7 and 4 years old.

Customary Law

The above is a brief statement of the present Buddhist law as administered in Burma by the British Burman courts. There are however local or tribal variations in some of these rules due to earlier and ancient customs prevailing in certain localities or communities.

It will be thus seen that woman is treated in every way as an equal partner with the husband all throughout life and even after death regarding joint property except that the husband can marry more than one wife at the same time. A law for monogamy is however being discussed in Burma for some years and a bill was brought in 1925 in the Burmese Legislative Chamber. The instances of two wives can happen only with the richer class of husbands as in the case of any other community where polygamy on the part of the husband is permissible. It is often remarked that the status of woman determines the degree of civilisation and culture in a society or nation. This can only be subject to the degree of economic and industrial development that may have been reached in a given country. The equal status between man and woman under Buddhism has been in existence for centuries in the Buddhist countries of Burma, Indo China, China, Japan and Ceylon though they were not industrially far advanced for want of mechanical transport and factories. Under favourable economic conditions they would progress at a much more rapid rate as in the case of Japan and can assimilate the socialist plan of production and exchange more rapidly. Even in socialist Russia of to-day the marriage law have practically adjusted themselves from the Christian to the Buddhist code which has already been in existence for centuries elsewhere though there is no property in modern Russia to inherit from the spouse or the parents except personal effects as all means of production are owned by the nation as a whole.

Our Un-official Ambassadors

From Poets To Brassware

(BY RUSTOM VAKEEL.)

Rom Laudan in his recent book "God is my Adventure" gives an interesting description of a tea-party given by the Grand Duke of Hesse in his hunting castle outside Darmstadt to Rabindranath Tagore, "whose European fame had just reached its zenith." In Germany he was then considered "one of the greatest poets of the age."

"After tea we went into the neighbouring fields, and grouped ourselves on the slope of a hill, on the top of which stood Keyserling and Tagore. Their dark silhouettes were sharp against the pale gold of a perfect summer sky. The Indian poet was wearing long silk robes, and the wind played with his white hair and his long beard. He began to recite some of his poems in English. Though the majority of the listeners hardly understood more than a few words—it was only a few years after the war, and the knowledge of English was still very limited—the flesh of their cheeks showed that the presence of the Poet from the East represented to them the climax of the whole week. There was music in Tagore's voice, and it was a pleasure to listen to the Eastern melody in the words. The hill and the fields,

"He has done that ever since he fell in love with that airwoman."

the poet, the Grand Duke and the many royal and imperial princes, Keyserling and all the philosophers and philistines were bathed in the glow of the evening sun. It was a very striking picture."

UNOFFICIAL AMBASSADOR.

Tagore is one of our unofficial ambassadors, without an official embassy, marble halls, or dignified entrances. On nature's sun-topped hill, it was his privilege to fulfil his mission before a nation which appreciated his message, in those unfortunate days after the war when disillusionment and cynicism about European values were rampant among the Germans.

Romain Rolland welcomed Gandhi and Gandhism with equal enthusiasm; not in official functions of ribboned Ambassadors in the Qual D'Orsay, but in a memorable little book, which occupied a prominent position in the bookstall of the Boulevards, and the University quarters. Not from sun-topped hills "blue and yellow" but from paper-covered book-stalls, in the corridors of classical buildings, Gandhi gave his great message of non-violence and freedom of the soul. In the

"Gee—they must have had some bad traffic accidents in those days."

eternal flux of men and women on the great Boulevards, this book "Gandhi" by Romain Rolland had a peculiar pathetic appeal. It soothed. It made us feel well with the universe, and with ourselves.

SORTS OF PROPAGANDA.

There are other shop-windows in Paris which also perform a mission, shop-windows belonging to Sindhi and Panjabi merchants featuring Indian wares, brass and silk, and marble and, of course, sandal wood from Dacca, Jaipur, Murshidabad, Kashmere. These shop-windows have their mission, silent and subtle which the British Consulates cannot silence. It is a sort of propaganda which penetrates the homes of foreign nations and remains there a perpetual remainder of this unfortunate country

Tagore, Gandhi, Krishna Murti, Uday Shankar are too well-known as our unofficial ambassadors, but there are also other minor ones like Cashmere shawls, Jaipur vases, Benares silk, C. K. Naidu and Dhyanchand. In small East-end places, there are popular Indian Doctors to whom the poor people always go for treatment, as the Indian is innocent to a great extent of the professional snobbery of the vast majority of his English colleagues.

STUDENTS ABROAD

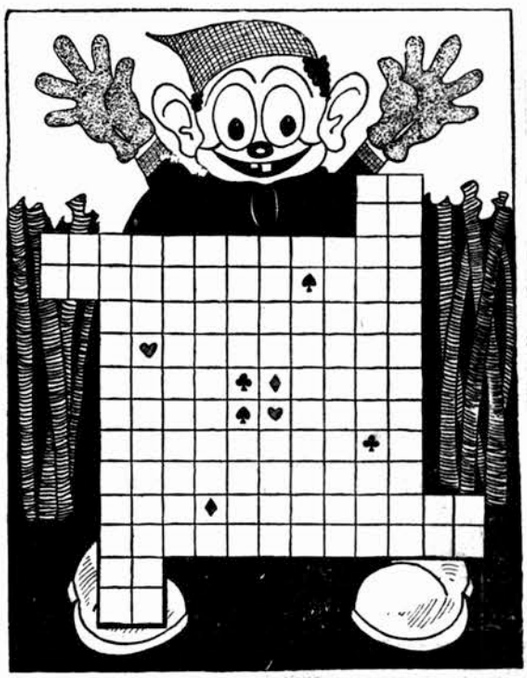
In students' houses, in chummeries, in college debating societies, in the lecture rooms of London, Glasgow, Oxford, Cambridge, Sorbonne, Vienna, Berlin, Heidelberg, there are Indians from all provinces, gathering information and at the same time in a thousand subtle ways, mannerism, national attitudes, the way, they solve a mathematical problem, or advocate their cause, the way they go through the foreign days, months and years, through friendly or unfriendly atmosphere the way they react to Lang Tuge, Asquith, Sarah Bernardt, the way they mildly try to understand old ladies, in art, Christianity, diet, and other fads in Chelsea and Cromwell Road they carry on the work of representing their country.

They leave impressions; some of them may be unfortunate but are oftener good; they are India's unknown ambassadors spread over Europe from Moscow to Madrid and Lisbon where our Goanese brothers go for their degrees.

DRAMATIC EVENTS.

Nayudu's overboundary on Lords' cricket ground, the way Tagore's white hair flows on the top of a hill in Hesse, or the way Krishnamurti would sit on a seat "made of large tree trunks which suggested some huge Niebelungen throne," while the members of the audience, about three thousand people, would look on enchanted, "thousands of eager faces with red glow" around the fire lighted by the prophet, these are rare and dramatic moments, which are not of daily occurrence. There may be many quiet people who would even object to this dramatisation, however, sincere, and well-meant it may be, but who can deny the unconscious and perpetual mission of beautiful wares in Indian shops in the West End, of kind doctors in the East End, of a thousand silent human contacts, of sincere moments under devastating circumstances?

Heroism is often displayed these days in quiet corners, in boarding houses where there is colour prejudice, in college corridors reeking with racialism—quiet self-control and imagination leads you through—our students have to fight alone. They are not prophets nor does a fashionable world fall down at their feet. In quiet corners of big capitals, they do their work. They are also our ambassadors. On the day India becomes free they will be among the happiest of men.



A String Trick with Beads

THIS bit of magic has a "string" to it, as most tricks do, in fact. It is performed as follows:

Cut two pieces of string, each of which is one foot long. Double them over, holding the first loop between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, and the second loop between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand. Raise the right hand and place the right loop over the left loop. Do not make a knot, but simply overlap the loops.

Now take three large beads. Thread one bead, and force it over the loops, keeping them in position. Thread the other two beads, one on either end of the string.

Place the beads and string flat upon the table. Take the top left string and pass it to the right. Next take the top right string and pass it to the left.

You are now ready to perform the trick.

Request someone to hold the strings in the left and right hands. Take the beads in both hands, and ask your assistant to pull on the strings with his two hands. He will leave the beads in your hands and the string becomes taut in his own.

(The solution of this puzzle appears on page 25.)

PETER PIXIE has devised a clever connectograph of the pips of playing cards, which is solved in an ingenious manner. Draw a continuous line from each pip to its associate pip, that is from heart to heart, diamond to diamond, etc.

Each of the four continuous lines that connect the eight pips must pass through 27 squares, not including the two squares that contain each pair of pips. Each of the five paths connecting the corresponding pips also must contain five turns.

(The solution of this puzzle appears on page 25.)

Mr. Manohar Lal, M.A., M.L.C., Bar-at-Law (ex-Minister of Education, Punjab), President of the 19th Indian Economic Conference which meets at Dacca from 2nd to 4th inst.

Sri Ramana Maharshi

A Study In Spiritual Illumination

(By Prof. M. S. Srinivasa Sarma, Trichinopoly)

On Thursday the 7th January 1936 will be celebrated at Tiruvannamalai, a municipal town in the district of North Arcot, (Madras), the fifty-sixth birthday of Bhagavan Sri Ramana Maharshi. The Ramana Jayanthi is a most momentous and sacred occasion to which the innumerable devotees look forward with keen anticipation and great joy; on that day a vast congregation of the ardent Bhaktas of the Bhagavan make a pilgrimage to the Ramana Ashram to forget their personal miseries and worldly tribulations in the alchemising presence of the Swami. His magnetic personality, his spiritual radiance, his smiling countenance, the originality and charm of his informal talks, his native wit and sudden flashes of epigram—all contribute to dispel the mist of doubt and the cloud of ignorance, and powerfully transmit to us a feeling of inward peace, ineffable joy and abiding tranquillity. Here we come face to face with the living embodiment of Divine realisation, one who has known the "I," a Jivanmukta who has crossed the ocean of Maya and the threefold miseries to which mankind is subject.

Land Of Philosophy

India has been called the native land of the highest philosophy; in fact it is essentially a land of religious realisation. We may be poor in industrial pursuits, destitute of diplomatic skill, and wanting in martial traits; but in one thing we are great, and perhaps unrivalled; and that is spirituality. We may be pessimists in practical life; but we are irrepressible optimists in religious experience. For us no effort is too great and no obstacle too insuperable to get into direct contact with God, and enjoy the inexhaustible and sacred bliss of Heaven—the peace that passeth all understanding. The only dynamic influence which is as potent to-day in the midst of the most adverse and disruptive forces, as it was in those ancient days when the God-intoxicated Vedic seers articulated their ecstatic experience of the Atman in the Upanishads is the power and majesty of the saints and sages. The glory of the country is the solid contribution of these perfected souls who, by example and precept, have made us conscious of the sublime ideal of Liberation, and have striven hard to point out to us the sure and safe path of spirituality.

No Miracles

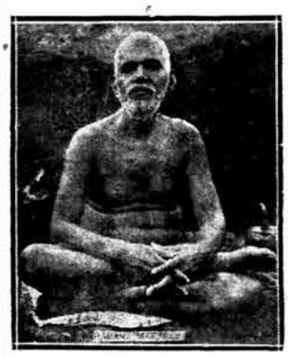
Who is this "Koupin-Clad," almost "naked fakir" to whom literally thousands and thousands of men and women of every rank and station in life are drawn all the year round? There are certainly no worldly gifts that are distributed here; no cures of diseases "guaranteed"; no devils cast out; and no miracles performed to satisfy the curiosity of the mob. The Ashram is a place for peaceful meditation, and offers a rare opportunity, in the Swami's holy presence, for a spiritual adventure, in ecstatic absorption. Here we see a living personality who lives and moves in God, who has cut the Gordian knot, killed the selfishness and the desires that spring from it, and therefore is perfectly carefree, unperturbed and blissful. To be a guide of other souls demands rare gifts of vision and penetration, powerful and spiritual personality, high character and perfect mastery of the Sadhanas to reach the God-head. No wonder that the devotees of the Atmavidya and the seekers of eternal wisdom crowd to the Ashram at Tiruvannamalai for the fulfilment of their personal ideals.

Early Life

Outwardly his life is singularly uneventful. The whole scene of his experience and work is a hidden and inner one. His intense vitality is a spiritual quality, never extinguished by any amount of physical weakness or bodily suffering. The story of his life is remarkably simple, and could easily be narrated. He was born on the 30th December 1879 in an obscure village in Madura District. His full name was Venkataraman; and he was the second of the three sons of Sundaram Ayyar, an uncertified pleader. Venkataraman was a healthy, well-built lad, indifferent to studies, but keen on sports and games. He was boisterous and cheerful, rough in behaviour and rugged in temperament. Till the year 1896 there was nothing in his life at home or at school (he studied in Madura) to indicate that he was later on going to renounce the world and embark on the unique quest of the Infinite. Quite casually one day in 1895, Venkataraman was told by a relative that he had just returned "from Arunachalam" (another name for Tiruvannamalai). The mention of this word startled and thrilled him, produced a peculiar emotional experience, and filled his mind with reverence and holiness. He seemed to "recollect" some old fact (perhaps in a previous life as Plato would have it) and felt a new life surging within him from that moment.

Inner Call

The actual crisis came next year. On the 20th August 1896, he was writing composition—a lesson from Bain's English Grammar which he was asked to copy three times. He had written two copies; and when he was at the third, the soul-less mechanical task jarred on his mind; he threw away the note-books and the text, forgot every thing around him and lost himself in meditation. His un-sympathetic and unimaginative brother rebuked him for his negligence and recklessness. That was enough for Venkataraman. He heard within himself the call of Arunachalam and instantaneously left his home in search of his Father,—God Arunachala. But he was careful enough to leave a letter informing his brothers and mother (his father passed away when he was yet a child) that he had left for good in quest of God. He reached Tiruvannamalai on the 1st of September after very interesting experiences in the train and on the road. He was barely seventeen years of age at the time; but it is a most significant fact. Prof. Stanley Hall has beautifully pointed out that "the spirit-life springs from the ferment of adolescence. It is the age when all become geniuses for a season, very brief for most, prolonged for some, and permanent for the best." Venkataraman's determination was as firm and as unshakable as the mountain that offered him the refuge from the worldly ills. The questions "Who am I?", "What is life?", "What is death?"—were for him living questions, not academic problems. He wanted light; he pined for guidance; he longed most urgently for the drug that could cure him of his "wound of living?"



Sri Ramana Maharshi.

In Search Of Arunachala

His mind turned seriously to religion; his life was shaken to its very foundations. This is how religion lays hold of some people. Sri Krishna says in the Gita that "of thousands of mortals, one strives for wisdom; and of thousands of those that strive, one knows me according to my true nature." There appear from time to time men who have a passion to realise for themselves the innermost truths of religious experience, who demand the uttermost certainty of individual conviction, and who go through any personal suffering in order to obtain it. Venkataraman's was a brave venture of faith. From the day of his arrival at Tiruvannamalai, his life is one long series of Spiritual adventure and God-realisation. He was from the first thrown back on himself. Self-analysis and self-criticism became his pre-occupation. Unknown to public eye, away from the madding crowd, without food and water for weeks and months, he sat in meditation, contemplating on the Atman and attempting to realise it. For a period extending over fifteen years, rigorous 'tapas,' strict silence and absolute 'vairagya' characterised his life. Undisturbed by physical hardships and unshaken by the pangs of hunger he would be plunged in rapt "samadhi." A Sanyasin absolutely without any worldly attachment, and almost perpetually lost in deep meditation is always a magnet for all sorts and conditions of men. His fame as an enlightened and emancipated soul spread far and wide. Ardent seekers of God in search of light and guidance, ordinary men who wanted to be blessed with the objects of their hearts' desire, pious people who are eager to worship any Sanyasin—all are attracted involuntarily to the holy presence of Bhagavan. To give an account of the spiritual experiences is very difficult. The things of the spirit may be discerned only spiritually.

His Message

The religious experience of which the Swami is such a perfect exponent and interpreter is the system of Adwaita Vedanta as propounded by Sri Sankaracharya. Everything that he offers is what he himself has experienced; and it is only through experience we can get near to him. He instructs everyone that genuine happiness comes out of realising one's self. The sacrifice of selfishness is the birth of the true self. "Know thyself"—is his panacea for all ills. Self-realisation is the final stage in the process of religious quest; and its highest form is Nirvikalpa Samadhi where no forms are seen and no activity of the mind or body in any shape is present. "Complete identification with the Nirguna Brahman is the ultimate aim of life." is the essence of his message. He reawakens in men the identity of Brahman with self, and restores to them the lost harmony of reality so that they could once more feel life abundantly and feel it whole. Religion is a thing 'sui generis', something distinctive in man; it is a necessary condition of his all-round development. "Be ye perfect even as your Father in Heaven is perfect" said Christ.

How is this to be attained! Each has to work out his own perfection. There is no vicariousness in this matter. We have to walk in the path of self-develop-

(Continued on page 38)

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SOOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Connectograph: Starting with the square in the upper right hand corner number all the 116 squares from left to right in 14 horizontal rows. To connect the two clubs start at square 53 and draw a continuous line through squares 52, 62, 72, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 78, 68, 58, 48, 38, 28, 16, 4, 2, 1, 3, 15, 27, 37, 47, 57, 67, 77. To connect the two diamonds start with square 54 and draw a continuous line through squares 44, 43, 42, 41, 51, 61, 71, 81, 91, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 100, 99, 98, 97, 96, 95, 94, 93, 92. To connect the two hearts start with square 40 and draw a line through squares 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 102, 114, 116, 115, 113, 101, 89, 79, 69, 59, 49, 39, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 45, 55, 65, 64. To connect the two spades start with square 25 and draw a continuous line through squares 24, 23, 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 26, 36, 46, 56, 66, 76, 75, 74, 73, 63.

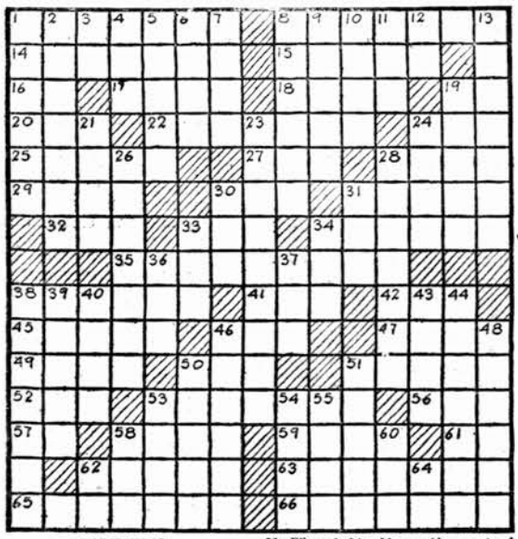
Animal Hunt: The words formed by the bee cells are: Top Row: FERRET, deform, ERMINE, rooter. MONKEY. Middle Row: retard, delete, severe, custom, clammy. Bottom Row: RABBIT, Ireland, BEAVER, struck, JACKAL.

Candidates: President—1. Pete. 2. Ned. Vice-president—3. Vic. 4. Vin. Treasurer—5. Esau. 6. Art. Secretary—7. Rae. 8. Carey.

Honeymooners: The names of the objects are: 1. Cornet, less C equals Tenor. 2. Goose, less E equals Goos. 3. Money less Y equals Mone. 4. Triangle less L equal Tearing. 5. Stool less O equals Lost. 6. Anchor less N equals Reach. The destination is CEYLON.

Boat Monogram: A diagram of the solution will be mailed upon receipt of request accompanied by a addressed, stamped envelope and a clipping of the puzzle.

Our Cross-word Puzzle



HORIZONTAL

1—What is the most important commercial city of Scotland?
8—What is the principal seaport of Burma?
14—Set free.
15—What was the first name of the American inventor of the sewing-machine?
16—Suffix meaning small.
17—Dressed.
18—Units of weight.
19—Symbol for samarium.
20—Greek letter.
22—Who wrote "The Private Life of Helen of Troy"?
24—Limb.
25—Chests for sacred objects.
27—Anger.
28—Feminine name.
29—Famous Italian political family.
30—In Greek mythology the goddess of malicious mischief.
31—Member of a tribe of Asia.
32—Possesive pronoun.
33—Part of a curved line.
34—The name of what literary character is synonymous with a woman lawyer?
35—What fashionable seaside resort of Lancashire is near Liverpool?
38—Stripe.
41—Dine.
42—White linen vestment.
45—Central part.
46—Insect.
47—Precious metal.
49—Charles Lamb's pen-name.
50—Masculine nickname.
51—Spanish title.
52—Free from.
53—Most expensive.
56—Gazelle of Tibet.
57—College degree (abbr.).
58—Hush!
59—On the summit.
61—Note of the musical scale.
62—Who is the Dowager Queen of Roumania?
63—Mohammedan hostile to the Crusaders.
65—Annoyers.
66—Trembling.

VERTICAL

1—In what country is the Acropolis?
2—Pertaining to a people akin to the Lithuanians.
3—Species of Indian madder.
4—Dry; said of wines.
5—Strong winds.
6—Ridges.
7—Marries.
8—Go to bed.
9—Unaccompanied.
10—Baseball team.
11—Aeriform fluid.
12—Bone.
13—The famous cataract of what river is near Buffalo, N. Y.?
19—Rest house in the East.
21—Town in Italy.
23—What British soldier was chief of staff in the Boer War?
24—Who became national doubles champion with Lester Stoefen in 1934?
26—Piece of marble used in mosaic work.
28—Charge for carting.
30—Skill in performance
31—Jagged cliff.
33—Sea bird.
34—Cooking utensil.
36—Cereal grain.
37—Strike lightly.
38—Water ice.
39—Sorms of the teliostage in rust fungi (plural).
40—Incursion.
43—Of great duration.
44—Woman's garment.
46—Declines.
48—Draws off by degrees.
50—Chief gods of the Teutonic pantheon.
51—Collect a supply.
53—Dreadful.
54—Orient.
55—Heavenly body.
58—Possesses.
60—Game at cards like napoleon.
62—In Oriental countries a respectful name for a woman.
64—Company (abbr.).

(The solution of this puzzle will appear in our issue of Sunday next. For solutions of other puzzles appearing on this page, see page 35.)

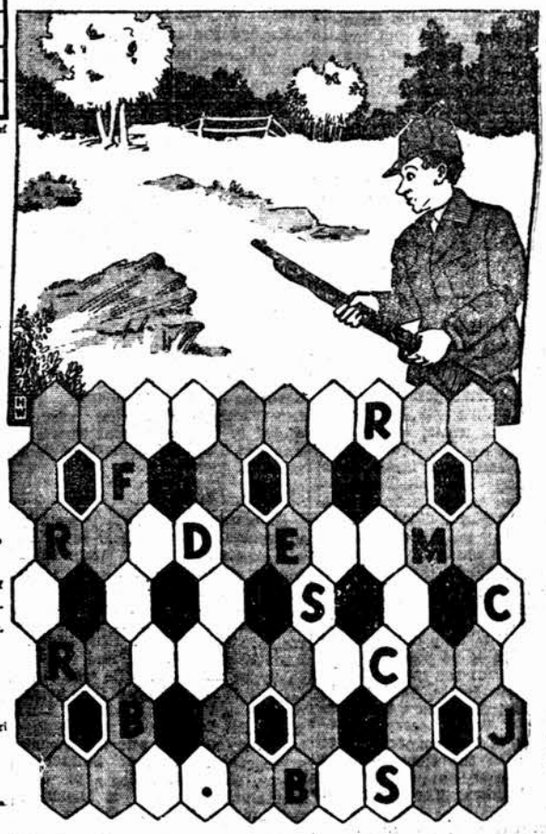
SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S CENTENARY

Programme Of Celebrations Spread Over Year

The official programme of events which, next year, will commemorate the centenary of the founding of the colony of what is now South Australia is announced. The celebrations will centre round the Empire Exhibition in Adelaide from March 20th to May 16th, at which practically every Empire Government has signified its intention of being represented, and again from December 28th to 31st which is to be a period of high carnival.

National games at Adelaide on January 25th will mark the opening of the centenary celebrations. Various special turf meetings will be held from April to June and from October onwards, interspersed with pageants commemorating the landing of the first settlers, thanksgiving services, a special Royal Agricultural Show in September, floral festivals and pageants, sporting carnivals, an aerial pageant, Rotary and Church Congresses, various celebrations in country centres, and test cricket between England and Australia and England and South Australia.

An Exciting Animal Hunt



THE poets used to write that the pen is mightier than the sword, but this puzzle will prove that the pencil is deadlier than the shotgun. Imagine how long it would take you to track down six different kinds of wild creatures and then see how quickly you can bag these animals puzzlistically.

The names of six fur-bearing animals can be spelled by placing suitable letters in the shaded cells. Letters are also to be written in the remaining cells, so as to form words answering the definitions given below. All the words are to be read clock-wise and the initial letter of each word is shown.

Top Row: To disfigure. One who applauds. (American slang.)
Middle Row: To delay. To erase. Harsh. Habit. Viscous.
Bottom Row: To praise highly. Caused to come in forcible contact with.

Mind-Reading with an Alarm Clock

SOMEONE is invited to set the minute hand of an alarm clock at any number he chooses and then place the clock face down on the table. Looking at the back of the clock, the "mind-reader" names the number at which the large hand points. Here is the secret of this stunt in "mind-reading":

The winding knob of an alarm clock often has a little mark which points to the top of the clock when the minute hand points to twelve. If no such mark appears, set the clock at twelve and make a scratch on the knob. A glance at the knob tells where the minute hand is pointing; for the scratch on the knob acts as an indicator on a tiny imaginary dial. The "dial" of course, is in reverse order, running 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, etc.

DADABHOY NAVROJI

The Father Of Congress

(By Miss P. N. NARIMAN).

On the auspicious occasion of the Golden Jubilee of India's premier political organisation, the Indian National Congress, the name of Dadabhoy Navroji, the father of the Indian political movement and one of the founders of the Congress, should be remembered and honoured.

The Congress was born in our City of Bombay, fifty years back. India at that time was in political darkness. Dadabhoy was a light to India in darkness. It was he, who made India dream of the dawn of a new era, i.e, Freedom.

Dadabhoy Navroji was not merely a patriot, but a student of politics and economics. By his study he was convinced that the economic exploitation of India was impoverishing the people, and India's salvation was in her political freedom. So Dadabhoy (Deshbhakt as he was called by his admiring countrymen) worked hard to rouse his countrymen from political lethargy. For years the revered "Dada" with perseverance and patience, in England and India, worked for the freedom of the country, in which he was born. He dedicated his whole life at the altar of Hind-Mata. With selfless devotion and dogged determination, he laboured hard throughout his whole life for India's liberty and prosperity. He taught us that "Swaraj is our birthright." The speeches and writings of this Grand Old Man of India, even to-day inspire us, make us realise that we are under foreign rule, and our country is extremely poor. His famous book 'Poverty and Un-British Rule in India" should be studied by every Indian. Dadabhoy has proved with facts and figures the appalling poverty of the Indian masses.

Dadabhoy lived in England for years to fight for India's legitimate demand. To the British public even, he was not afraid to denounce the un-British rule of India.

Deshbhakta Dadabhoy had believed in a united India, and thought that if India were once united not even the whole might of the British Empire would keep us down.

India's beloved "Dada" is endeared in the hearts of his countrymen as the founder of the Congress, and he had the unique honour to be thrice elected as the President—an honour not yet achieved by any Indian. Dadabhoy was the prominent politician when the Congress for the first time met in 1885, and the next year he presided at Calcutta. In 1893, he was specially invited to preside at the Lahore session, and in 1906 at the old age of 82, he again presided at Calcutta, where India demanded Dominion Status.

"AGITATE—AGITATE!"

Dadabhoy had a noble ideal in his life, Self-Government for India. In his presidential speech in 1906, Dadabhoy even at such an advanced age, with his indomitable zeal for his noble ideal, left to us his ideal of Swaraj in the following inspiring message:—

"Be united, persevere and achieve Self-Government—so that India may again occupy her proud position of yore among the civilized nations of the world."

Selfless devotion, perseverance and immense love for his motherland, we find in the life and work of this Great Indian Patriot, living at a time when India was politically dead. He cherished this noble ideal, and devoted his whole life for its attainment. His words "Agitate, Agitate, till you succeed, Agitate," still wring in our ears, and inspire us in our struggle for freedom.

Among the political leaders of India in bondage, and in the Congress, Dadabhoy stands high for his lifelong services to Mother India. He is next to Gandhiji. Though he is dead, he is amongst us on this auspicious occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the National Congress, whose founder he was!

OUR SHORT STORY

The Lovely Little Dinner

By J. J. BELL

(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)

The young man, whose attractive countenance wore an anxious expression, raised his hand more than once before he ventured to tap.

"Come in," said the voice of Miss Hilda Drake, and, as he entered her office, it added: "Pretty pune., aren't you, duckie?" She was preening herself daintily before a mirror in the corner.

"I am—er—relieved to hear you say so," he returned, with more embarrassment than humour.

She flashed round, with a muttered "Goodness!" and became slightly pink.

"Why, it's Mr. Derrick"; she said. "I thought you were Betty Falconer."

Mr. Derrick said nothing.

"Something I can do for you, Mr. Derrick?"

"There is, Miss Drake." A pause. "I want you—awfully badly—to come and dine with me."

"Dine!" A dozen exclamation marks would fail to convey any idea of the astonishment she got into the solitary syllable.

"It is true," he said, after another pause, "that the word falls rarely from my lips; it is likely, indeed, that you hear me utter it for the first time. Still, there it is!"

The girl's grey eyes regarded him in a searching, though not unkindly, fashion.

"Like everybody else in this building," he went on, "you are aware that only last week I was very nearly evicted from my studio for non-payment of rent."

She made a little gesture of protest.

"Still, here I am, asking you—begging you, in fact—to come and dine with me."

"It's exceedingly kind of you, Mr. Derrick," she said at last, beginning to arrange the papers on her desk, for it should be mentioned that Miss Hilda Drake was a writer, and quite a successful one. "But—well, you see, as it happens, I have never gone out to dinner with a man."

Very respectfully he rejoined, "You have frequently gone out to lunch or tea."

"There is a difference, isn't there?"

"A matter of a few shillings," he said, with an airy wave of his shabby hat, and the ghost of a smile.

Something danced in her eyes; then gravely she shook her head—a prettier head than ever Mr. Derrick had been able to draw.

"You are considering the proprieties," he remarked; "but what have the proprieties done for us Besides, you and I are getting on to be or—acquaintances, Miss Drake. We have already met on eighty-seven occasions—at the club at the houses of mutual—"

"Eighty-seven!" She laughed. "Do you keep a diary?"

"Not an ordinary diary. It is really a little book, which my rich aunt gave me, in which one is supposed to record one's receipts and expenses; but as I so seldom have any receipts, I have got into the habit of entering happy events instead. I hope you don't mind being a happy event."

"I'm afraid I have never quite understood you. Mr. Derrick," she said, becoming thoughtful, "though, as you say, we are getting to be old—friends."

"I trust you may never quite understand me," he returned, solemnly. "But, as a poor gentleman asking a successful lady to dinner, I assure you there is nothing about me the least sinister."

At that the girl smiled, saying, "I accept the assurance, and thank you once more for the invitation. But, as a matter of fact, Betty Falconer and I have planned to take a meal in town and go to a theatre."

The young man's chagrin was apparent. Just then he bitterly resented Betty's existence on this planet.

"In that case—" he began, letting fall his hat.

"Excuse me," said Hilda, turning to the 'phone, which had started to ring.

It was impossible for him to avoid hearing her part in the conversation. Once he glanced at her, but without learning whether she was annoyed or pleased.

"Pardon me," he said, as she replaced the receiver, "but is it possible that Miss Falconer can't keep her engagement?"

"Well, yes," admitted Hilda, adding quickly, "so now I shall just go straight home."

Desperately he cried, "If you have one atom of friendly feeling, you will do nothing of the kind: I promise, if you insist, to let you go at nine o'clock, an hour which even the late Mrs. Grundy would have regarded indulgently."

Hilda went over and locked the safe, wherein reposed many manuscripts, for among her other activities she edited a monthly magazine. After that she faced him in her usual frank way.

"Mr. Derrick, does it matter that it should be to-night?"

"To me it is vital."

"Oh, I don't mean to be rude, but will you tell me why—without any frills, please?"

"I will tell you when we have dined, and there will be no frills. My reason for asking you is a good, round, selfish one."

For a while she looked dubious; then all at once, as though an idea had struck her, a smile flickered.

"I will come, with pleasure," she said, and began to draw on a glove.

"I shall thank you all my life," he replied, and meant it.

She glanced at her attache case, and he offered to carry it.

"No; I'll come back for it on my way home. Since we are to dine, I don't want to be reminded of the office."

On the landing, with an upward glance, she inquired whether he had locked up his studio."

"What does it matter?" he said. However, to please her, he ran upstairs and tried the door. It was locked. He opened it and glanced around. A letter, delivered by a messenger, lay on the floor. It looked like a bill, so he let it lie. Having locked the door, he rejoined Hilda.

"The masterpieces are intact," he informed her.

"I do not know why you should speak so bitterly about your work," she said.

"I'm going to forget about it now," he returned, ashamed of his sarcasm.

"Why forget about it?"

But he turned the conversation with an inquiry concerning her new book.

On the pavement he signalled a taxi.

"Please!" she protested; "it's so unnecessary on this fine evening."

"Let the poor artist have his little hour," he said.

In the cab she eyed him with friendly curiosity. "Something has happened to you, Mr. Derrick."

"You may have a guess, if you wish, later on, Miss Drake."

And he got the talk back to her book.

* * * *

At the entrance to Varry's Restaurant she stopped, hesitated, and said——

"We agreed that we are getting on to be old friends. Don't think me ungracious when I take the liberty of suggesting a quieter place."

"Varry's is as quiet as any. There is no band."

"Oh, you know what I mean. I am ready to be entertained, but I'd rather not be 'feted.' When I accepted your invitation I—"

"On the off-chance of your accepting, the poor artist engaged a table here."

"Is it your birthday?" she asked, suddenly.

"Not exactly! Still, it may be said to mark the beginning of a new phase. Bare with me, and enter."

"Forgive me! I know I'm horrid," she said, with a quick change of tone. "I'm sure I shall love dining here."

Presently they were seated in a secluded corner.

"This is charming! What glorious flowers! This 'is' on exceptional occasion—isn't it?" she said, softly.

"Very exceptional," he answered. "This is our eighty-eighth meeting. It can never happen again. Will you give me permission to call you Hilda?"

"Why not?" she replied. "Eighty-eight does seem almost adequate."

"Thank you, Hilda. Now, I have the misfortune to be registered as William, and commonly known as Bill. I know it's asking a great deal, but if you would kindly make an effort—"

"There are, I believe, names more difficult to pronounce," she said, gravely.

And they both laughed.

In fairness to Bill's manhood, let it be said that he should have attempted to call her "Hilda" long ere this, but for one thing: the small formality acted as a sort of brake on his feelings. In spite of a certain comradeship between them, he had ever to remember that she was a successful writer and he, himself, a failure of a painter. To-night, however, the end of everything being so near, so inevitable, he dared to indulge himelf for an hour, and almost to ignore the end itself.

It was a cheerful little repast, as happy a ninety minutes as Bill had ever lived. There was no noticeable pause in their talk till the waiter had retired, after serving coffee.

At last she looked up, smiling.

"Now may I guess what has happened?"

There was an eagerness in her voice which, somehow, perturbed him. He had planned to carry off the little affair very lightly. So far as she was concerned, it was to be a comedy—with a tiny touch of pathos, perhaps, but no more.

"Yes," he said, "you may have a guess, if you like."

"You have sold a picture, Bill!"

It may seem strange, but he had not reckoned on such a guess, and he hesitated, wondering if he might, for once, lie to her—Hilda, with her eyes so kindly bright, her lips so sweetly parted in expectation. For he had not dreamed that it could be of any real moment to her.

"You have!" she cried. "Which one?"

"Alas! no, Hilda," he said, truthfully, "I have sold no picture."

"Oh!" she murmured, as though something had hurt her; and there was silence.

Bill had the conviction that he was making a mess of it at the very beginning. He had looked for some mild sympathy, but not this dear concern.

"I will tell you what has happened," he said, reluctantly. "My Aunt Agatha died in Rome, last week."

On several previous occasions he had mentioned the old lady, who was generally supposed to regard him with affection, and his profession with abhorrence.

Once more Hilda's expression changed. Leaning towards him,

(Continued on page 37)

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Since his accession to the "Gadi" of Baroda, Maharaja Sayajirao has had 13 Dewans beginning with Sir T. Madhavrao., Their photos are given here.

THE MAKER OF MODERN BARODA

(Continued from page 18)

His Highness has got a special aptitude for the library movement and the Government spends annually more than a lakh of rupees to maintain the libraries. The library has proved a useful adjunct to the scheme of compulsory education.

Social Reform

His Highness has contributed a good deal to stop such evil practices such as caste-disabilities, child marriages, the prohibition of widow-remarriage and his work for the removal of untouchability has earned his Highness the enduring gratitude of all Harijans. The Infant Marriage Prevention Acts, the Hindu Marriage Act, the Caste Tyranny Removal Act, the Sanyas Dikhsa Pratibandh Act and others are some important measures of social legislation. It can be emphatically said that Baroda is forging ahead in the reformation of society, especially in the direction of the emancipation of womanhood. The Infant Marriage Prevention Act of 1904 prohibits the marriage of boys and girls below the age of 18 and 14. Recently an amendment has provided rigorous punishment for breach of the order and its effect has been marvellous. The age of consent for girls is 14 within marriage and 18 outside marriage, according to the local Penal Code. The rigidity of the caste system has been loosened much through the enactment of the Caste Tyranny Removal Act. Under the Hindu law, as existing in the State a widow becomes a member of the Joint Hindu Family and an owner of the family property jointly with the other members. Besides, as a coparcener, she has also got the right to ask for partition of the joint property. She can inherit to her husband and she becomes absolute owner of property upto Rs. 12,000. Unmarried girls and widowed daughters are also given certain rights of inheritance. To be brief, Baroda is far ahead of British India in many respects, in the field of social legislation.

Agriculture

Rural reconstruction has been the watchward of the present policy of the Baroda administration. It will be gratifying to note here that the major portion of the Diamond Jubilee Fund is to be utilised for village uplift. After a score of years and to-day Baroda can boast of 1147 societies, with 43,448 members and a working capital of Rs. 7,400,000. Cotton sale and cotton ginning societies are becoming popular day by day. The scheme of Land Mortgage Banks is being extended now, to all parts of the State, and the Government has assured the sponsors of the Banks, adequate financial support—really a great help to the agriculturists of the State.

Sayajirao, as he appeared in 1875, when he first came to Baroda to be chosen as the future ruler of the State.

the establishment of agricultural department in the State, it has been His Highness' personal concern to see that the peasants, who form the bulk of the population, are living in good economic conditions, and the liberal measures of remissions and suspensions of land revenue to an extent of 75 lakhs of rupees last year, is a praiseworthy example of the liberal policy adopted by His Highness' government.

Research

Model demonstrations and experimental farms have contributed much for improving the methods of cultivation. Cultivators have been taught the importance of good manure, the right method of tillage, the rotation of crops, as well as the necessity of improved ploughing and of destruction of pests. Special attention has also been paid to improve the cotton cultivation.

Co-operation

The Co-operative movement, a necessary adjunct to rural reconstruction, has progressed well during its short term of more than

Municipal Administration

In Baroda State to-day there are 11 Municipal Councils, 33 Vishesht Panchayats and 2118 village panchayats. The elected members are in a majority in all these bodies. Thus, a net-work of local self-governing institutions is visible throughout the length and breadth of the State. Baroda city has got a reservoir for supplying drinking water, which has cost the government 50 lakhs of rupees. Certain towns and villages have been supplied with adequate provision of drinking water through waterworks. His Highness takes a keen personal interest in the matter and had recently deputed Rao Bahadur Govindbhai H. Desai and Mr. Kanungo to the Continent to study municipal administration for reforming Baroda Municipalities, so that people may get still better facilities. During his Continental tour this year, he himself visited certain parts of Italy and has studied its Municipal administration. One hopes, therefore, that the people will now be given more scope to conduct the affairs of such institutions independently.

Industrial Progress

His Highness' broad-based policy has enormously helped forward the industrialisation of the State. Baroda of to-day has a large number of flourishing industries and the State policy of liberal concessions, is fostering many infant industries, as well. There are at present 14 cotton mills consuming more than 70,000 cotton bales annually; three match factories producing about 7 lakhs gross of boxes; cement works producing about 55,000 tons and salt works manufacturing more than 50,000 tons on an average. The Alembic Chemical Works is a notable example of a Swadeshi enterprize becoming one of the premier Indian chemical industries with the liberal help of the Baroda Government. There are tile factories, potteries, rope factories, oil mills, etc. The Bank of Baroda is giving a further impetus to the industrial expansion of the State. Wide surveys of the economic resources of the State have been done, so that people may be prompted to invest their capital in different industries in exploiting all natural products. The department of industries has introduced improved processes in lacquer-work, calico-printing, weaving, tanning, etc., and the handloom is also given due attention. Forestry and fisheries are encouraged. Baroda is rich in timber and the forest wealth is utilised through the afforestation scheme and the scheme of exploitation by rotation is giving tangible results. A new department of statistics has been recently opened, which would be very useful in giving proper data to the government and the people for the growth of various industries. If Ahmedabad can boast of its concentrated cotton mill industry, Baroda can easily be proud of its diversified industries, located in suitable parts of the State.

Railways

Baroda has been in the forefront in providing people with better means of communication. The policy of the State is to provide efficient means of rapid communication for increasing the industrial activity of the State.

In addition to about 200 miles built by outsiders, Baroda has got a total mileage of 706.70, of which 21.42 is broad gauge, 329.55 meter-gauge and 355.73 narrow-gauge. Rural areas in the State have come into contact with the outside world through the liberal policy of the government. There are 163 railway stations handling annually about 7.3 lakh tons of goods traffic earning about 19 lakhs of rupees. The net earnings of all the railway systems owned by the State in 1933-34 amounted to Rs. 20,44,841, against a capital outlay of Rs. 5,39,48,344, yielding a return of 3.8 per cent.

Baroda has provided a net-work of good roads in its various districts and thus introduced easy links with all parts of the State. Good progress has been made in the scheme of feeder roads and of 458 miles sanctioned, work of 175 miles is completed and the scheme is being pushed through vigorously. The Government spends about 35 lakhs rupees annually after public works.

Okha Port

The Okha Port is developing on sound lines. The total cargo handled in 1933-34 is 182,411 tons, as against 173,397 in the previous year. In this year 115 oceangoing steamers and 274 coasting steamers visited the port and the total capital expenditure incurred upto 31-7-34 was Rs. 43.16 lakhs.

Judicial System

The Judicial system is well constituted. The Judicial and executive functions have been separated. There is one High Court, 5 district judges' courts 4 assistant judges' courts, with 24 courts of subordinate judges and magistrates, 5 courts of district magistrate and 89 courts of revenue officers. It is a unique fact to be noted that there are Panchayat courts in villages exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction in petty matters.

Army And Police

The State maintains an army of 3,182 infantry, 1,500 cavalry and 7 guns. It has a police force of 5,140 officers and of these 227 are mounted officers and men.

Medical

The State has provided hospitals and dispensaries throughout the State. In 1933-34 the number was 92, and the annual expenditure on the medical relief was about 7 lakhs rupees. The ratio between the medical institutions and population stands at one institution to 26,552 persons. The total strength of the medical service was 343, including 105 nurses and midwives.

Sanitation

The prevention of malaria is the chief sanitary problem of the State. The sanitary department does propaganda by means of lectures, Cinema shows, exhibitions, literature, etc. to enable people to realise the gravity of the problem.

In 1033-34 the ratio per mille of population of births and deaths was 33.0 and 19.8, showing marked improvement over the previous years. There are 4 sanitary associations and maternity leagues at Navsari, Amreli, Petlad and Patan. The Patan Ayurvedic Vidya'aya trains students in Indian as well as western system of medicine. The scheme of village dispensaries is also given due impetus.

Domestic Life

Turning to the domestic life of His Highness, one sees that Her Highness Maharani Chimnabai II is an enlightened lady, who has done much to advance female education in the State. She has also established an Industrial Home for women. Shrimant Pratapsinhrao Raje, the heir-apparent, is now working as Karmasachiva, and takes a keen interest in the administration.

Conclusion

His Highness has kept before him the ideal of doing the greatest good to the greatest number and has made Baroda, a progressive Indian State by providing people with many amenities of life. The people of Baroda State are proud of such an august personality and it is natural that they should offer felicitations to Their Highnesses for their long and glorious rule of sixty years. His Highness, to put it in one word, is the maker of modern Baroda.

The Bombay Chronicle

(SUNDAY EDITION)

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ECHO COMES FROM STOMACH

7-Year Old Boy To Undergo Hospital Tests

Science has answered the knocking of Frank Atkinson, the seven-year-old "human echo," whose peculiarity was revealed at his farmhouse home here.

Dr. W. J. Allen, who has been investigating the case, plans to have the mystery cleared up in the interests of medical science.

Rapping noises in the farmhouse bedroom, for long attributed to a "ghost," have been found to have been produced inside the child's body.

If Frank's parents consent the lad will be put under the observation of a distinguished Manchester specialist who has a reputation for elucidating physiological phenomena of this kind.

"The boy would have to be under medical supervision for some time," explained Dr. Allen. "I am already in touch with a specialist who has taken an interest in the case."

NOTHING PSYCHIC.

Discussing the experiments which he made in the presence of the police officers, Dr. Allen said:

"In my opinion the case is unique. There is nothing psychic about the knocking sounds. It is a physiological peculiarity, a very strange one to me. If the boy goes into the Manchester Royal Hospital for observation I have no doubt the case will be solved.

"The lad was asleep when the sounds came from him in reaction to my knocks on the floor.

"The sounds appeared to come from his stomach I have an idea that they may be of a ventriloquial nature.

"The boy, when awake, is active, happy and healthy. He knew nothing about making these responses. He does not make them at all when he is awake."—"News Chronicle."

SATERGLANTAN

A Stronghold Of Home-Craft In Sweden

(By Maj. STERNER)

Upon arrival to the Insfon station the beauty of the scenery does not immediately strike the eye, as is the case in other places in Dalecarlia, but after a short while only, on the way to Knippboberget mountain, the most beautiful view stretches before you. Outside the main cottage of Saterglantan, 300 m. above sea level, you make a halt and enjoy a magnificent picture: the whole of Lake Insjon lying as a silver-glittering mirror down in the valley between dark forest patches, shore fields, villages and blue mountain ridges.

Quite in harmony with this truly Swedish scenery is the establishment of Saterglantan, called by the author Karl Erik Forsslund "a mighty nice farm in the good old fashion." From a modest beginning it has expanded year by year. Just as the exterior of the establishment presents a picture of the building art of olden times, one may say that the moving force of the work is identical with the characteristic of the Dalecarlians: delight in work, efficiency, energy, and tenacious confidence in the future. For here it was a matter of breaking way and overcoming all kinds of difficulties. Risky it was to place a home-craft society beyond the high-road, where a daily sale of the products was impossible. But during all the years the misses Vilma and Elsa Langbers had their field of work in other places, it was always their aim to get a home of their own in their birthplace, the Parish of Al. And the site was chosen long ago. It was to be on the slope of the Knippoberget, where lay at that time an old mountain dairy, renowned for its beautiful view. The goal was reached at last, and the first sod in the acquired ground was taken in the spring of 1922. Soon after the main cottage was erected on the crest of the hill, a red-painted building in two storeys, with small-paned windows and a graceful porch, closely followed by a weaving cottage, several store-houses, dairy cottages, etc. Here the own home was to be combined with a recreation home and a teaching institution for textile and wood-work; alongside with this, manufacturing of home-craft products on a big scale was to be carried on, in the same way as it enters into the programme of any organized home-craft association. How were these things to be combined most appropriately? It seemed unthinkable to combine a weaving school with a recreation home without serious inconvenience. The question was, however, solved in an excellent way. The farm-house was arranged to receive guests, come to enjoy scenery and air, and the weaving school was placed at a proper distance from this. The latter building, almost immediately after Saterglantan has been opened, had to be changed and enlarged, as it was apparent that neither the pupils' rooms nor the teaching localities were sufficient, the run of pupils being considerable. Furthermore, many of the guests started using their recreation time for joining in the work of the pupils in the weaving cottage and the sloyd rooms, in order to get entertaining and useful occupation for a few hours daily. The said weaving cottage also contained a large locality for manufacturing of rugs and other textiles on order, this work being effected by specially trained weaveresses. On the upper floor several guest and pupils' rooms have been fitted up.

TEXTILE HOME-CRAFT.

The greatest part of the textile manufacturing for sale takes place outside of Saterglantan, in Al and neighbouring parishes, and in this connection it may be pointed out that—as is the case in many other similar societies—the superintending of the work is rendered difficult by the great distances, not to mention the expenses incurred by the sending off and fetching of urgent work. At Saterglantan difficulties are there to be conquered; this must be the secret of the success, textile manufacture and weaving-school alike have had, not only within Sweden, but outside its boundaries. After this, or rather behind the whole production and instruction, lie solidity and workmanship in conjunction with real artistic talent. Certificated from the "Friends of Art Weaving and Needlework," Elsa Langbers developed, year by year, her artistic gifts within the Swedish textile home-craft sphere. As the same time as her talent expressed itself in her own production, she expended respectable and energetic labour on the preservation and copying of all she has been able to save from oblivion and destruction, for the parish of Al has been and still is rich in extremely ancient woollen and linen weavings and lace. Great help in this work she had from her youngest sister, Ingeborg. The older sister, Vilma, although being interested in textiles, too, in contrast with her sisters, has devoted herself to the practical side of life and passed a course in farm-managing at the professional school in Uppsala and its farm, Brogard. This knowledge now rendered her good service in the economic domain of the establishment. Thus these three sisters formed a partnership in order to manage their farm in the best possible way.

Let us make a short round through the establishment.

EXHIBITION ROOM

The farm yard bell on the gable of the weaving cottage rings at half past eight for breakfast. Before this hour, however, the most diligent pupils have already been working for several hours. Soon youth from all directions come rushing from their picturesque wellings (store-houses and mountain farm huts) and from the weaving cottage, on their way to the main cottage. The roomy dining room is entirely fitted with Dalecarlian furniture, an open fire-place, and Dalecarlia paintings on the walls. A few steps down and you will find yourself in the drawing-room, glowing with the colour-brilliancy that has been woven into carpets, furniture stuffs, hangings and cushions. The furniture, of course, is manufactured in the parish.

Beyond the drawing-room there are, on the ground boor, small, charmingly furnished guest-rooms, and from here a staircase leads up to the exhibition room, where there is ample opportunity of admiring Swedish home-craft products. It is undeniably a home-craft, constituting an example to be followed and one that will make the antagonists of home-craft articles lay down their arms. It is noticeable that the weaveresses have had the very right guidance, whether it is a case of effecting, with vegetable-coloured wool, the soft shades that give hand-made articles greatest charm, or manufacturing the finest linen weavings of 4, up to 11 shafts.

The exhibition hall shows peculiar and varying craft of utility-stamped character. Glossy and finely-spun is the yarn in the many linen goods—"Saterglantan whole-linen.' Of this there are napkins in "Alkrus" style and other all-linen table-cloths in ancient Al-patterns. Elsa Langbers had the advantage of copying her own family's large linen store. Rugs in modern musters, carpets after old models draperies and runners, furniture fabrics, and above all a big collection of modern dress stuffs, etc. from an attractive art-craft collection and, in addition, soft fire-rugs of fells from the not very big, but professedly good sheep farm.

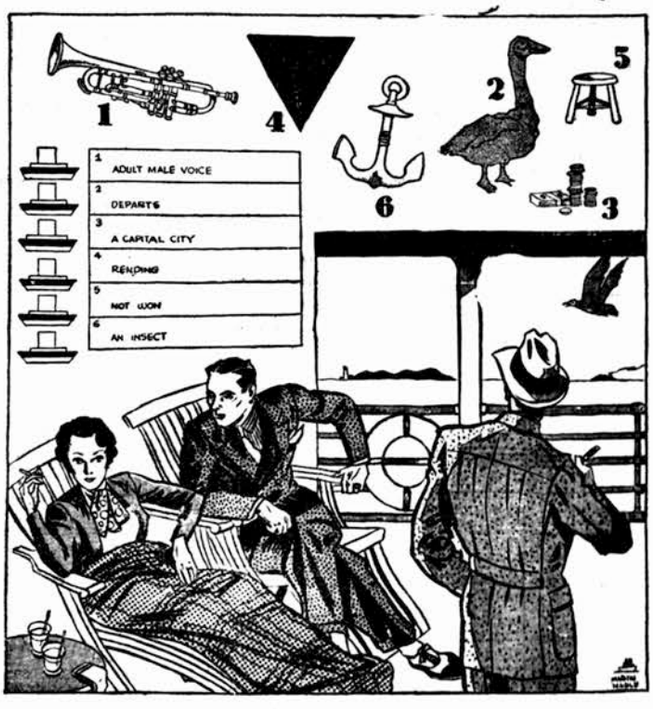
It has always been asserted that home-craft is essentially a secondary industry to agriculture. This is true even nowadays. But home-craft now, more than previously, counts among its practisers also people outside the peasant-class, and this is not least important in our time, when it may be of great economic value for any home. Saterglantan makes a great contribution in this respect, those who enjoy the teaching there learning material-treatment and getting a sense of colour harmony. The founders of the school having sold it to the "Foreningen Handarbotets Vanner," Stockholm (Friends of Art Weaving and Needlework), the same principles are ruling in teaching and in conducting the work of the many home-weavers in the parish.

WORKING PROGRAMME

From the working programme for the teaching it appears that the manufacture of typical Dalecarlian weavings constitutes only a part of this programme. All kinds of weaving are taught practically and theoretically, without being confined to local charac-

(Continued on page 31)

The Destination of the Honeymooners



THE Bezaleels, Beulah and Benedict, are on their honeymoon trip around the world. They have already traveled about half the distance and just now are bound for a tropical island which is noted for its precious stones and pearl fisheries. This point was not included in their scheduled itinerary, but the puzzlist easily can ascertain the name of the island which is the objective of the honeymooners, by solving the following pictorial and word puzzle:

Write down the names of the six numbered objects pictured in the drawing, remove one letter each time and rearrange the remaining letters to spell the word suggested by each of the six definitions. Each of the removed letters is to be placed in the square, opposite its associate definition. Reading downward the six letters, when correctly chosen and placed in the right order, will spell the name of the honeymooners' destination.

(The solution of this puzzle appears on page 35.)

Saterglantan

(Continued from page 30)

teristics. The different kinds of weaving are manifold, and only part of them may be mentioned, in order to show how rich and extensive is our native home-craft in this respect. The pupil is taught two-shaft-twill and different kinds of diaper, gobelin technique, "rollakan," pile knot, rug, "Flemish" and other kinds of hautelisse techniques, Dalecarlian bobbin-lace and spinning, fringe-plaiting, Finnish weaving, Soumak inlay, "opphamta," "krabbasnar." "dukagang," manufacture of dress, stuffs, furniture fabrics and curtains, etc.

CONFUSION OF TONGUES

A veritable confusion of tongues prevails in the weaving halls, for from all countries have foregathered young women, who either intend studying for weaving teachers or who want to acquire knowledge in the secrets of the weaving art, in order to be in a position to manufacture textiles for their home. Far, from the most northernly parish in Lofoten, has come a blonde Norwegian girl, keen on learning all the techniques that are to be found in the textile domain in Sweden. There is a group of Danish, German, Swiss and Dutch girls in cheerful talk. The Swedish girls are rather proud of belonging to a country whose home-craft gets so much flattering attention. The sunshine tempts to outdoor work, and many of the pupils are bobbining, warping and spooling, or sit in the small, movable looms under the birch-trees. From inside the weaving-rooms is heard the thud of the big looms and the sound of intensive sloyding proceeding in other rooms and on the broad terrace. The instruction in wood-sloyd is directed by a teacher, trained in the Malsten sloyd courses. What beautiful things are produced here. Right enough the hands will get callous, but then one proudly shows a lamp-stand, carved and stained, a chandelier of ancient model, a tray with nicely painted flower ornaments, bowls, platters, etc. After the practical work begins the theoretical teaching, and thereafter comes gymnastics. One leaves the school persuaded that there is a place where solid knowledge is acquired, here is the home of fertile textile sloyd, giving good promises for the future.

At one side of the drive to the main cottage stand centuries-old provision sheds, funny little buildings, of which Karl Erik Forsslund says they are as a kind of living creatures, standing on their piles like fabulous quadrupeds, faithful watch-dogs outside the porch. They are no museum objects, but still serve practical purposes. They are cleverly made use of, as bed-rooms for guests and pupils. In the strong sun-light the timber shifts from clear brown to darkest grey. Open the heavy door with its huge key, peep in and see how the ancient chamber has been changed into a cosy bedroom with built-in bed, writing-desk, and comfortable easy-chairs. ——The row of provision sheds down the slope end in a closed yard, consisting of log-cabine and a store-house, in a square around a lawn. They hold nicely furnished guest-chambers with walled-in beds, wholly in genuine Dalecarlian style.

The strongest impression one takes away from a visit to Saterglantan is its character of a home-craft stronghold. No visitor is left unaffected by the stout work accomplished here. It has got a touch of olden times, coupled with seething life and will bring earnings to many people working for their home. It gives an instruction that will leave marks in Swedish home-craft practice. And people may rest here from all present-day bustle, under simple and artless conditions.

FASCINATING ATMOSPHERE

All the year round the same intensive work is carried on, alternating with long excursions in the neighbourhood, with skiing-tours on sleigh-rides, when winter spreads its white covering over the ground. During which season does Saterglantan appear at its fairest? In the spring, at mid-summer, most people will say, when the woods are full of birds songs; in winter, others will think when hoar-frost is glittering in the trees, and sunlighted snow-drifts, several metres high, dazzle the eye. But is not autumn lovely, with trees shimmering in splendid colour schemes as far as eye reaches? Come out from the main cottage of Saterglantan a clear September evening and follow the "village street." The small store-houses lie grey-black, with the starry splendour overhead. Out of all the little windows light is flowing, and you hear the voices of lasses, trolling their native melodies. Their daily pursuit is finished—a fascinating atmosphere is reigning in this genuinely Swedish establishment.

Little Dolores Breshka, 16 months old, plays in her little bed at the Wisconsin General Hospital at Madison, (Wis.) ignorant of the fact that her little body is gradually turning to stone, due to the ravages of a mysterious disease known to medical science as myocitis Ossificans.

Pope Pius selected these four ecclesiasts among the 20 who were made Cardinals at a secret consistory held on December 16th. From left to right top are: Archbishop Luigi Copello of Buenos Aires and Federico Tedeschini, Nuncio to Spain. At the bottom are Mgr. Camillo Caccia Dominioni, Papal Master of Ceremonies (left), and Mgr. Luigi Maglione, Nuncio to France.

EYE TROUBLES?

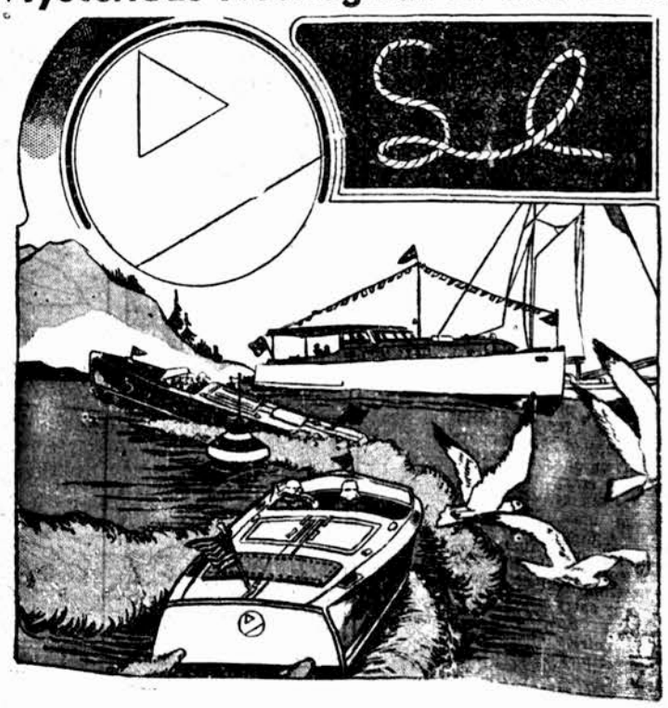
Try "EYEVANOE" (Regtd.) The challenged medication of acute and chronic eye-diseases, specially CATARACT. Success Guaranteed. Literature and sample free (Upto Jan '36) RESEARCH CHEMICAL WORKS Post Box No: 12215. CALCUTTA (B.C.)

The Mysterious Monogram of the Boat

WHEN Sebastian Seaman bought a new motor boat, he surely mystified all his friends by the strange monogram he had painted on the vessel. The design, itself was very simple, consisting merely of a circle containing a triangle and a straight line across the lower part.

The monogram, however, is a puzzle which is solved by drawing a continuous line so as to form three additional triangles in the circle.

The piece of rope in the upper right-hand corner of the drawing is a rebus whose solution names a type of boat. What is it?



(The solution of this puzzle appears on page 28.)

RAW PRODUCTS
Rs. 3,000 COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 1,500	Rs. 750	Rs. 250	Rs. 500

At a time when all true Sons of the Soil are thinking of celebrating in one form or another the Golden Jubilee of the Indian National Congress we have selected a competition appropriate to the occasion as it has some bearing on Village Industries.

In the set of pictures on the left marked A. B. C are shown Raw Materials and animals from which articles as depicted in the other series of illustrations numbered 1, 2, 3 are produced.

You have to pick out combinations from these two series of pictures that is, a raw product, animal etc., from one and the corresponding manufactured article or preparation ready for the market from the other.

For instance illustration "D" shows wheat from which bread is made, as depicted in illustration No. 17. You, therefore, have to enter No. 17 against "D" in the coupon.

Similarly fill in the rest of the coupon in respect of other pictures and submit your entries before 10th January, 1936, observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under: –

(a) HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may, if they so wish hand over their entries at our Office with entrance fee of As 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 11 a.m. to 6-30 p.m

(b) REGISTERED POST and MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our Office address:—Competition Manager. "Red House" 140. Parsee Bazar Street Fort, Bombay (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office)

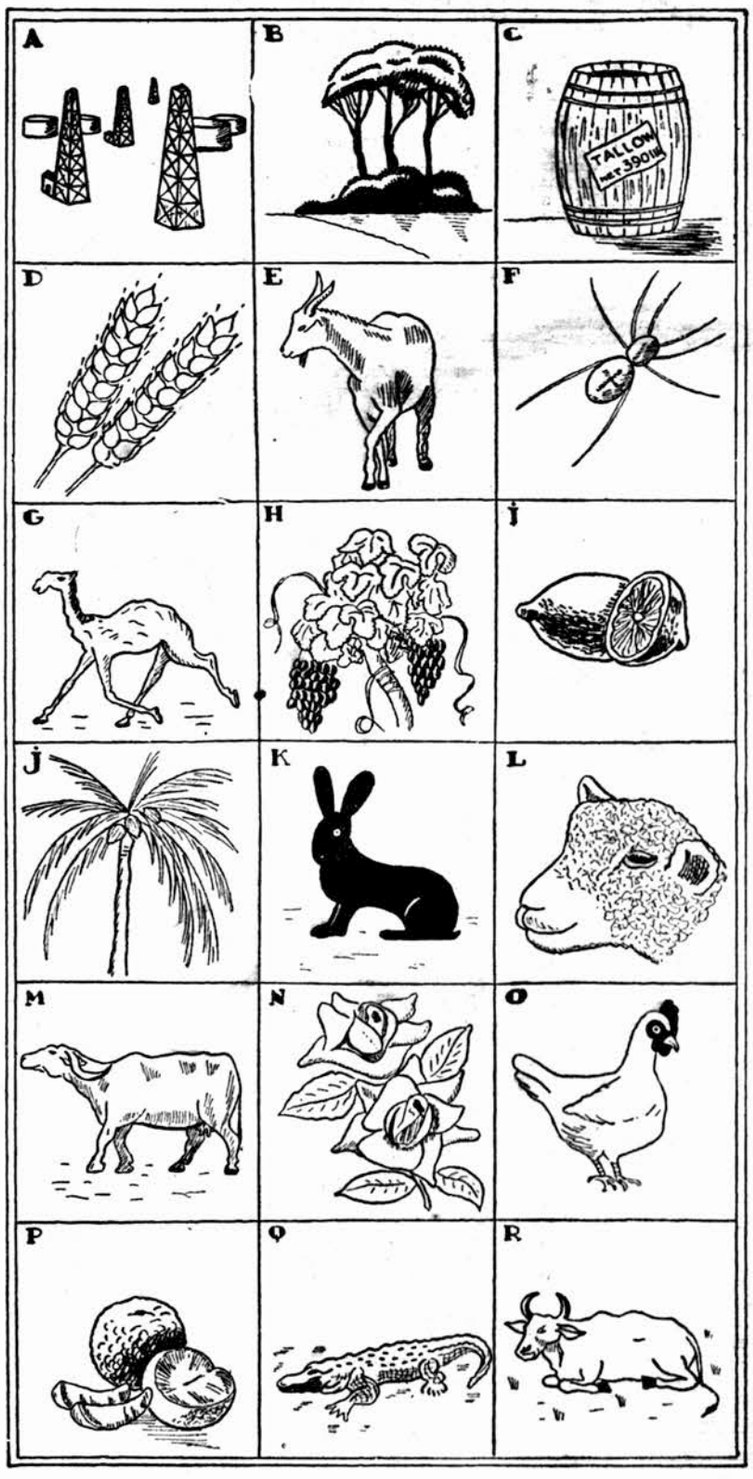
(c) ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager Box No. 706, (Seven hundred and six), G. P O. Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 10th January 1936 the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations



RAW PRODUCTS COMPETITION Rs. 3,000

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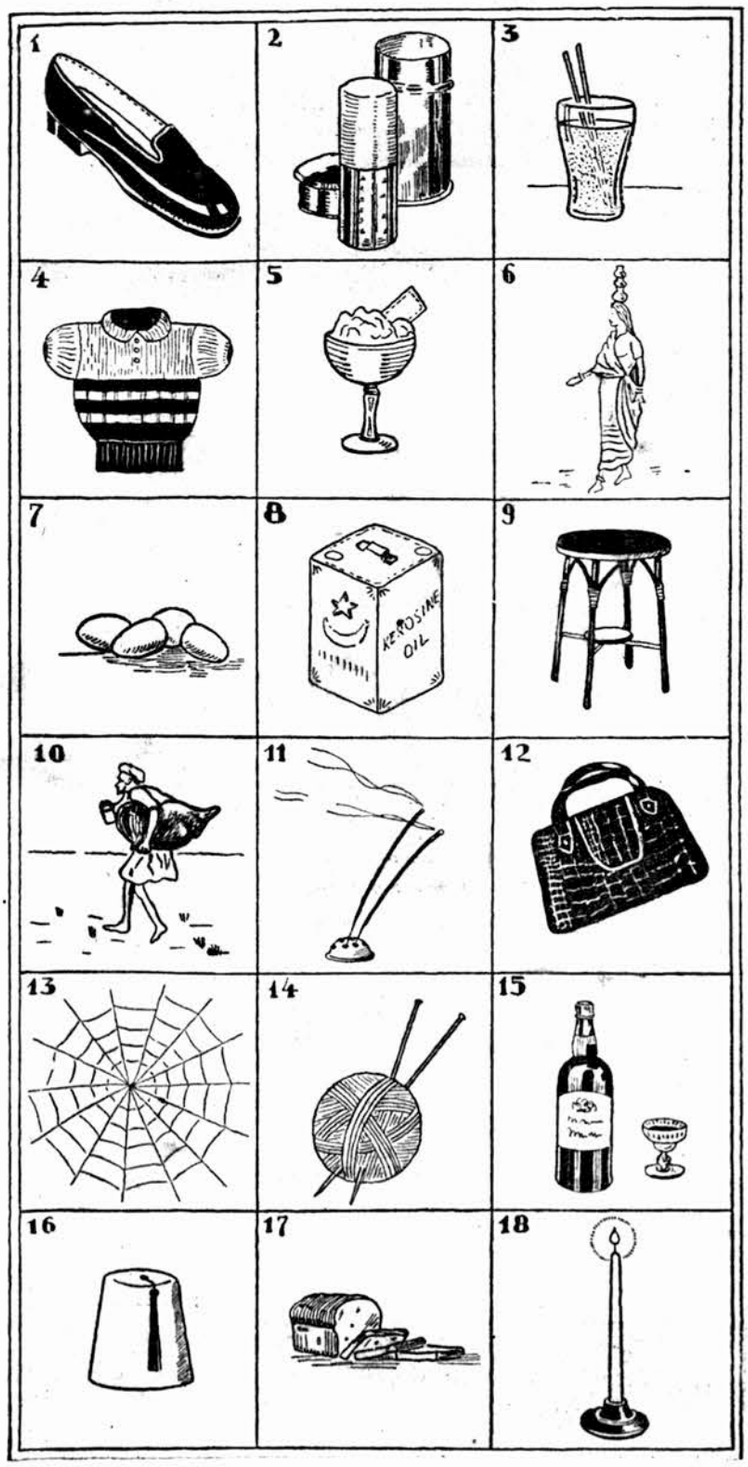
Rs. 1,500	Rs. 750	Rs. 250	Rs. 500



(Continued from opposite page)

of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition, the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 19th January, 1936.

ENTRY COUPON.

Illustrations.	Illustrations.
A	
B	
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D	17
E	
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Name.....

Address.....

.....

Please write Name and Address in block letters.

Closing Date 10th January, 1936.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

First of all, let me wish every member of the Children's Association, and every reader of the Children's Corner, a Very Happy New Year!

May you all have the happiest of times throughout the Year, and may you prove more and more serviceable to our Motherland!

* * * *

HAPPY IDD WISHES.

I must wish a Happy Idd to my Muslim sisters and brothers also. Last week I could not do so, because there was hardly any space at our disposal in the issue . . .

I wanted to deal with it at great length—and the result is that I have only to send you wishes this time . . . and that too late: Well, they say, better late than never!

* * * *

THANK YOU ALL.

I have to thank various sisters and brothers for their kindly remembering me on the auspicious occasions of the Congress Golden Jubilee, the Christmas, and the Idd.

Acharya Kripalani, who gave away prizes to children and performed opening ceremony of Children's Library and Reading Room at Khar during the Congress Jubilee celebrations.

I received from many of my young friends Greetings cards, conveying to me the best wishes for the Season. I heartily reciprocate these wishes to them.

* * * *

CONGRESS JUBILEE AT KHAR.

During the Congress Jubilee Celebrations throughout the country, a programme for children was also fixed. Khar Branch of the All-India Children's Association also took part in the celebrations in collaboration with the local Congress Committee.

The main items of their programme were sports and the opening of a Library and Reading Room. The names of the prize-winners in sports have been given elsewhere. Of course, many took part in the competitions, and almost every one was given something—either small or big, as a token of the Jubilee.

* * * *

ACHARYA KRIPALANI AT KHAR.

Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, very kindly came to Khar to give away prizes to children, and perform the opening ceremony of the Library and the Reading Room.

He spoke to children individually rather than collectively, and through simple questions explained to them the purpose of the Library, and the children's duty towards it. In thanking him very much for the trouble he took, we must express our ardent desire that may the Library flourish to give its best fruits to the children!

* * * *

A WONDERFUL CHILDREN'S GROUP.

Ekadashi Bldg.,
Parekh Street,
Bombay 4.
23-12-35.

Dear Dada,

Please published the Photo sent herewith. We have a Children's Group in our Building, where children of three provinces viz. Karnatak, Maharastra and Gujarat meet, play, laugh and fight also.

Among them Master Narayan Umaiji, 2nd from left in the first row deserves special mention. He is a very good actor and the all persons can not but laugh as he comes with his comic acting.

In the photograph, from left to right in the first row are:

Jesumati Vaidya, Narayan Umaiji, Harihar Vaidya, Ghanasham Vaidya, Padma Vaidya, Rama Joshi and Gangu Umaiji.

And in the second row, are Baby Abhyankar and Krishna Umaiji.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, come from Gujarat, No. 1 in the second row from Maharashtra and the rest from Karnatak.

Strange enough all these youngsters know the three languages, viz. Gujarathi, Kannada, and Marathi.

Hoping that you will published the photo I remain,

Yours, etc.,
R. P. UMAIJI.

(Note: The photo has been given elsewhere on these pages—Dada).

* * * *

WHO'S WHO.

Here is a lively game that needs little preparation. Arrange, in a circle, as many chairs as there are players. Now divide the players into sides. One side is blindfolded and they occupy the chairs in such a way that there is a vacant chair between two. Thus every alternate chair is vacant.

When the blindfolded side have taken their places, the others seat themselves beside them as noiselessly as possible.

At the word "sing" all the unblindfolded players must start to sing something, disguising their voices as much as possible.

The blindfolded players must try to identify their right-hand neighbours. Those who guess correctly change places with their singing neighbours.

* * * *

MAGIC WRITING.

To perform the trick of magic writing that disappears, the amateur conjurer requires two identical envelopes, two sheets of paper which must be of the same size and kind, a pencil, a pair of scissors, and some paste.

Cut away the back of one envelope, leaving the front with the gummed flap attached. Slip this inside the whole envelope, first placing a little paste on the two bottom corners. The trick envelope has now two partitions. Put a blank sheet of paper in the division between the flaps, gum the two flaps together so that they appear as one.

You now have what appears to be an ordinary envelope and a sheet of paper which is identical with that already placed in the secret partition.

When performing the trick the magician places the "secret" envelope on the table and invites someone to write something on the sheet of paper, put the paper in the envelope and seal it.

The conjurer makes several magic passes over the envelope, after which he slits the top with a knife or scissors. Then he takes out the plain sheet of paper. The writing has disappeared!

* * * *

TO MAKE YOU LAUGH.

(1) Tommy, who was staying at his grandfather's farm for Christmas, ran into the house, breathless and excited, and shouted: "Grandmother, there's a mouse in the milk-pail!"

"Well, Tommy," replied his grandmother, "didn't you take it out?"

"No, grandmother," said Tommy proudly, "but I put the cat in after it!"

(2) Teacher: "Now, then Jhonny! If sixteen men reap a field of wheat in eight hours, how long would it take thirteen men to reap the same field?"

Little Johnny: "Well, teacher, as the field has been reaped by the sixteen, it could not be reaped again by the thirteen.

(3) Why should a fowl be angry if you called it a pheasant?

Because you would be making game of it.

(4) What has no legs but can run very fast?

The water tap.

(5) Why do we object to the absence of Father Christmas?

Because we prefer his presence (presents)

* * * *

CHILDREN COOK THEID OWN.

Dear Dada,

The following piece of information, I hope, will be read with interest by the readers of 'Childrens' Corner."

Recently, a few children about 12 years old each, gathered together at the Laxmi-Nagar and arranged the programme of "A Cooking-Party."

They were all boys, about 20 in number, prominent amongst them being Vinod Thanawala, Manubhai Abuvala and Madhukar Munim.

They decided this just in the morning and carried out the programme successfully in the evening. Each one brought his own share of uncooked things and the necessary materials.

The children, with great enthusiasm, prepared Poorees and Vegetables. They also crushed some plaintains to enjoy the mince with Poorees.

Very praiseworthy—is it not? Yes, in order to achieve Complete Independence, "Let every child

CHILDREN'S OWN PAPER

PUSHPA — The Children's Own Paper is out. To avoid disappointment, please send for the specimen copy early, enclosing a one and a half anna stamps to:—

DADA——
"Gulistan,"
Khar—Bombay.

A view of the Shildren's Spors organised by Khar Branch of the All-India Children's Association in connection with Congress Jubilee celebrations.

WITTY RIDDLES

(i) Do you know my friends the fruits which give a simple sentence?
Ans:—"The Mangoes."
(ii) How can a "melon" give a "Lemon"?
Ans: Rearrange the letters in Melon, so as to spell a Lemon.

Sent by Bro. G. P. KULKARNI.

learn every art of daily use in Life."

Yours for the children,
BHAI.

* * * *

Prize Winners At The Congress Jubilee Sports Held At Khar

I. THREE-LEGGED RACE: M. H. Chimburkar, Bhaskar Shirset, Gunvant Upadyaya, Nemchand Shah.

II. 1 MILE RACE: Patankar (Old Boys), L. M. Bhivankar Young Boys).

III. "GANDHI SAYS." Game: Nemchand Shah,.

IV. MUSICAL CHAIRS—Boys: (1) V. N. Thanawala, (2) S. S. Mudbhatkar; and girls: (1) Anusuya Trivedi, (2) Chandrakanta Patwala.

V. Slow-Cycling (Boys): (1) P. N. Trilokekar, (2) T. K. R. Iyengar.

VI. Banana-Eating: Rangshai Ramswami (Old Boys), (1) Baldev Parmar (Young Boys), (1) Giribala Diwanji (Girls).

VII. Skipping (Old Girls): Radha Shripad, Sheila Motwane, (Young Girls).

VIII. Lemon-Spoon: Gunvant Upadyaya (Old Boys), Prabhakar Vadekar (Young Boys), Mrunalini Kothare (Old Girls), Tara Goradia (Young Girls).

IX. Arithmetic: Purshottam B. Khare (Old Boys), Abhimanyu Diwanji (Young Boys), Giribala Diwanji (Old Girls), N. R. Parvati (Young Girls).

X. Memory Test. (1) Giribala Diwanji, (2) Rudrabala Nilkanth, (3) Vimal Sule.

* * * *

PRIZE COMPETITION.

In the Puzzle Picture Competition, prizes have been awarded to Sister Roda Fanibunda (Ahmedabad) and Margaret Xavier (Hyderabad) and Brothers R. S. Bajekal (Poona) and Dahyalal Dolatram Brahmbhatt (Visanagar).

Small consolation prizes will be sent also to sisters N. Lall (Fort), Mozel Isaac Jacob (Bombay 8), Freny Daruvala (Deolali) and Usha Mehta (Dadar), and Brothers T. R. Gangajee Rao (Secunderabad), Jeejibhoy P. Shroff (Sholapur), S. M. Sayeed (Ahmednagar) and Nandkishore Shyamlal Patel (Betul).

So many entries have been received in this as well as the Christmas Tree Competition, that it became practically difficult for our "Judge" to decide to whom the prizes should be awarded. At last he picked up certain papers, and the above ones were the lucky to get prizes. The result of the Christmas Tree Competition will be announced next Sunday.

* * * *

Three cheers from three cheery children on the occasion of the Happy New Year.

THE MAGIC HOUSE

See if your chums can solve this match puzzle? Arrange eleven matches in the form of a house, as shown in the Fig. 1. Then ask your chums if they can make the

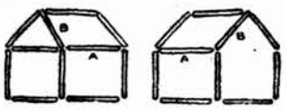

Fig. 1 Fig. 2

house face the opposite direction by moving the position of 'two' matches only.

Allow yourself three minutes to do this trick. If you cannot solve the puzzle, a glance at Fig. 2 will show you how to move matches A and B, thus making the house face the opposite direction.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Glad as we are to see that many many children have begun to take interest in the Children's Association, Competitions and the Corner, we feel a little sorry to see that children have to spend so much on the entry fees for the competitions.

Exactly, even therefore, we would advise you to join the All-India Children's Association as soon as possible. To join the Association, you have to pay fees only once for all, and this entitles you to take part in all our competitions free, besides your being considered as one of the great Brotherhood.

Children below 12 year, can join as Members by paying four annas only. Boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can be enrolled as Companions at the payment of eight annas only. There is no distinction of caste, creed or colour to join the Association. Our motto is to educate through entertainment, and our first aim is to make children as happy as possible.

Elders willing to be helpful to the Association can also join either as Associates or Patrons. Please send for full particulars of the Association and application form, stating your age, mentioning your full address, and enclosing a one anna stamp only to cover the postage.

Kindly send all communications directly to the following address; they will reach safe:—

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

A parson who was finishing a round of golf got rumkere I at the eighteenth. In the process of extracting his ball he got some sand in his eye.

The eye continued to trouble him when he went into the clubhouse and ordered a glass of milk.

When he tasted the beverage he looked sharply at the steward and said: "Is this milk?"

"Well, sir," grinned the steward, "naturally I put a dash of rum in it when you winked."

The Children's Group of Ekadashi Building. (Read about them elsewhere on this page).

AMSTEL BEER
IS VERY WHOLESOME
Every mouthful adds
STRENGTH
and
ENERGY
Sold everywhere
Sole Agents:—
THE INDIA INTERNATIONAL Co.
Readymoney Bldg.,
Churchgate Street,
BOMBAY.

Indian Music: Theory And Practice

(Continued from page 13)

starter-swaras, finishers-awaras, ascents, descents; and above all the singing or playing has to be harmonious and pleasant which is the very crux of the definition of a Rag Ragini, Dhoon, etc.; and for this purpose the arrangement of the Swaras in an Indian Rag Ragini has to be made with an eye to the harmonic relation amongst Swaras. We have therefore in Rag, Ragini, the King Swara (called Swara), the King's Minister (called Samvadi Swara) and the King's servants (Anuvadi) which comprise the remaining Swaras except the Vivadi.

Question Of Harmony

It is sometimes said by some persons that Indian Music is all melody and does not know harmony. I cannot claim to pronounce any authoritative opinion on it and would leave that task to others who have studied the matter, but to me it appears that a melody to be pleasing must be harmonious, and even as a lay man I know the harmony of the Vadi-Samvadi in the Ragas and in the strings of the Tambura.

Then there are seasons and times prescribed for the Ragas, Raginis; they are not accidental connections. Some explanation has been given in the 'Muaariful Naghmat' and I am told that there are explanations in Sanskrit books also.

It is a great gratification to find that we are becoming fully alive to the usefulness of music and the necessity of its cultivation by the educated community of India and it is particularly gratifying that our young men have taken it up in right earnest.

Impact Of European Music

We are just now on a turning point in our journey towards the future development of our music. We have our own course but the current of European music has also come and has dashed against ours. We have to proceed with great caution during this impact of the two currents. I am not one to say that all that is good is in our own, and there is nothing elevating in the European music.

Both are good in their own ways and their own sphere. I would say "preserve your own identity, and, while doing so, take as much as you can from the European." If the loud harmony system of Europe appeals to your aesthetic taste, or if for any other reason or object you want to know it, do so by all means. But bear in mind that the form in which you have the Indian music at present is the result of growth, pruning, additions and alterations of centuries and generations and has been handed down to us as the best suited for this country and its social circumstances and temperament. To my mind any hurried importation from outside would not only suit us, but would rather overburden our own music. A harmonium may be good when you and the children in the house may like to have some fun, but it should never be allowed to take the place of the sweet, scientific and divine Tambura.

Don't Discard Professionals

One thing more has to be mentioned. It has been noticed by some of my friends who are in the know and have reported to me, that there is a tendency amongst students and those connected with schools or colleges as managers or as teachers or demonstrators of music, to look down upon all professional musicians, and that appointments are generally sought to be made from a class of people who are considered gentlemen teachers as distinguished from professional men of the old type. This tendency is harmful. The gentlemen musicians, if this word has any meaning, have been out of company with music for some centuries or generations, and until a few years back 'gentlemen' used to feel ashamed to acknowledge their actual practice of music. This art was for long entirely in the hands of the professionals and it is they who kept it alive during its adverse days and who possess the cream of the accumulated knowledge and practice of generations. The renowned professional musicians are fast dying out; I would ask you not to despise them and leave them to die in contempt with all the knowledge they possess. There are many amongst them who are good and respectable.

If you discard all the old professionals and start entirely with gentlemen trainers, you will be starting on a practically new road and would be losing the fruit of accumulated experience.

There is on the other hand a neglect amongst old professional men of the study of theory of music from the standard books and also actual disregard of or indifference to the study and practice of notation; this defect has to be removed. There are books both in Urdu and Hindi, giving with quotations all that is useful in Sanskrit books; and the prevailing system of notation of Bhatkhande school (which is almost the same as of Bengal) is available in all published books. The professionals should be persuaded to shake off their old indolence and indifference and to write down the compositions known to them and publish them.

It is a pity that with two big provinces like U. P. and Bihar and parts of Punjab, Rajputana and C. P. where the language is Hindustani, there is no publication of any periodical on music. Attention has to be paid to this sad want.

Amongst school and college students, who have appeared for examinations of the University or at test demonstrations, it has been noticed that attention to Laya is not duly paid. This defect can be removed only if from the beginning training in music is given to the accompaniment of Tabla. Indian music will lose all its beauty if it is divorced from Taala and I draw the prominent attention of all students, trainers and the authorities of the institutions to this state of affairs.—"The Calcutta Review."

DON'T BE A WRECK HEALTH MEANS HAPPINESS

Accept this Gift of Health

If you are unfit and a wreck, you can't hide it from others. Men can "weigh you up". A woman knows by instinct if a man is a wreck, and lacking in that vital strength, which means manhood. She may marry a sickly and weakly man out of sympathy or pity, but she will not love him as she does a real man.

Now, you don't need to live the rest of your life as a wreck Science has concentrated the essential Vitamin into Vitophenes, the latest Vitamin tonic tablets, to produce natural powers within you, to rebuild yourself as a man, with all manhood's strength and powers. With a fortnight's regular aid of Vitophenes, you will say "Good bye" to weakness and all allied ailments.

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Queen Dido's Clever Trick

Ancient history may not be very accurate, according to modern ideas of veracity, but it is certainly very fascinating. Consider the story of the foundnng of Carthage. This ancient city on the shores of northern Africa was built by a band of pioneers under the leadership of a Tyrian princess named Dido, who had been driven from her native land.

The immigrants discovered a promising site with an excellent harbour, fertile fields and vast natural resources. The only disparaging feature of this new land was that it was occupied already. Queen Dido was a peaceful sort of person, so instead of following the usual custom of dispossessing the aborigines with the sword, she undertook to purchase some building lots from them.

The native tribesmen didn't take kindly to the idea of the strangers acquiring property by any means, but, when Dido insisted that all she required was as much land as could be enclosed by the skin of an ox, they could not pass by the opportunity of making some easy money.

Queen Dido was a clever ruler and put one over on the crude natives by getting them to agree to give her as much land as could be encompassed by the hide of an ox. Accordingly, she had an ox hide cut into the thinnest possible strips. Then, joining these strips into a single piece, she was able to encompass such a large area that the poor Africans were crowded into the desert.

Historical records fail to state what was the shape of the space enclosed and there has been no end of squabbling among the historians on this important point. The Roman commentators all agree that the form was triangular, while the Greek authors are equally unanimous in affirming it to have been a square. The Carthaginian historian, Zee Zaliah, writes that, judging from the shape of the streets in his native city, the strip of hide must have become very badly entangled.

It is evident that that geometrical form which will enclose the greatest area for a given length of line must have been the one used by Queen Dido. Hence the question depends upon one of the following premises:

(1) Since the strip always remained the same in length, regardless of the form it traced on the ground, it made no difference how it was laid, the enclosed area being always the same.

(2) The geometrical form having the most angles will include the greatest area.

(3) The geometrical form having the least number of angles will include the largest area.

Which of these statements is correct?

(Solution: The strip of oxhide will contain the greatest area if laid in the form of a rircle. As a circle has no angles the third premise is correct.)

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The Lovely Little Dinner

(Contnued from page 27)

she whispered—

"Your rich Aunt, Bill?" And again there was eagerness in her voice.

"Yes," he replied, as lightly as possible; "but by some slow be inadvertence she omitted to leave me even her love."

"Oh, how could she, the old—!" It sounded like 'fig', but there were none on the table. "I beg your paradon, Bill! I ought not to have spoken like that, but—"

"As a matter of fact," he said, casually, "I had expected her to live for years, and I have never flattered myself that I deserved anything from her. I'll admit that a legacy at the present crisis would have—"

"Crisis?"

"Fiasco, I should have said. Your coffee is getting cold, Hilda."

She sipped it dutifully.

"I'd like you to believe," he went on, "that I'm not resentful because she has left the sixty thousand pounds to my elder brother, George, who—"

"Indeed!" It was almost a snap, and at that moment Bill should have been very sorry to have had to present his brother George to Miss Hilda Drake—sorry for George.

"But I'm going too fast," he said. "Now about the cri— the fiasco—"

"No," she said, gentle. "Just tell me the good news, Bill."

He started. "But there is no good news."

Wide-eyed she looked at him. Then her gaze went round the sumptuous place, dwelt for a moment or two on the beautifully appointed table, and returned, distressed, to his face.

"Then why—why are we here?"

"Don't be angry with me," he begged. "I'm going to explain."

"Oh, I'm not—angry." She made a small, weary gesture. "I will listen."

"It won't make a long story. I asked you to dine to-night, simply because I wished to have you all to myself for an hour; and I wished to have you all to myself for an hour in order that I might have the memory of it in times to come. Which, you will admit, is a good, sound, selfish reason."

He drank some of the cool coffee. Hilda, chin on hands, was gazing down at the cloth. He could not have told whether she had heard him.

"I did not seek to deceive you," he resumed, "when I declared that it was an exceptional occasion. Our little banquet, besides giving me a memory to treasure, may be said to celebrate my retirement from Art." He was not looking at her, but he felt her slight movement. "To-night I shall quit the studio for the last time, and—"

Her eyes were upon him. He had to meet them. They were full of a sort of horror.

"Bill, you are not going to give up!"

"Must, Hilda! I've spent my patrimony on learning my trade. Whether I can paint, or not, is for others to say; but I have proved that I can't earn anything by it!"

"But you are young. You 'cannot' give up!"

"Even youth cannot flourish on nothing a year; and I don't really enjoy getting into debt."

"Your brother...Forgive me; that was impertinent, perhaps."

"It was friendly. But I must tell you now that George, though he has no patience with me as an artist, has shown me, as a brother, the greatest generosity. With a sum equal to half of his aunt's legacy, he is arranging to buy me an interest in a big sugar estate in Java. I expect to sail, ten days hence."

"In Java!"

"Rhymes with guava, in case you ever think of writing a poem about it." It seemed necessary for him to say something foolish then. "I have a notion that the guava is a sort of fish."

"Jelly," she murmured, absently, looking away.

"A jelly-fish—thanks."

She did not respond. "I suppose," she said, presently, "it is a long way off. Yes, I know it is."

"Pretty safely removed from Art circles. But even if George had that in mind, I can't blame him."

"Many people," she said, rather indifferently, "believe in your work."

"They don't buy it."

A pause.

"You have definitely decided to go?"

"My passage is taken."

Hilda sat up. "I dare say you will have quite a good time out there." Her manner had grown almost cold. She glanced at her wrist. "It's half-past nine."

"You're a bit sorry for me, aren't you, Hildha?"

"Oh, yes, I'm sorry." Her voice sounded a little impatient. She looked to her gloves.

Bill summoned the waiter and settled the bill. In a way he felt that the whole thing had been a mistake, and yet he was glad of the memory, though it was not just what he had hoped for. Yet what precisely he had hoped for, he could not have told.

This time Hilda did not demur at the taxi. She talked a good deal during the short run, declaring brightly that she must read up about Java.

At the door of her office she held out her hand. "Thanks for the lovely little dinner."

"I'm going to see you home," he told her. "Don't forbid me that."

"I've just remembered a letter I must write."

"How long will it take? No, never mind! I'll wait up in the studio till I hear your door bang. You won't run away, will you?"

She smiled faintly. "No. I shan't run away."

* * * *

As he went up the stairs, he wondered if she had meant to suggest that it was he who was running away.

Rather glad to get into the stillness of the studio, he did not switch on the lights. There was nothing more for him to do there. His "works" were all ready for removal; a few, as souvenirs, to old friends, the rest to a dealer who had promised, with a shrug, to do what he could.

After all, no man likes to be beaten, and for seven years Bill had worked really hard and found most of his happiness in the studio. But of these things he thought little, as he sat there in the dark. Nothing greatly mattered beside the fact that he was going away—from Hilda And he felt that in some respect he had blundered and hurt her feelings. Such a true little friend, she was, too! He tried to assure himself that she did not despise him for having given up. He wondered whether, had his aunt's will been different, he should have made a name in the long run; whether also, he might, in time, have won more than a girl's friendship. Alas, there is nothing so vain as "wondering"

The cigarette he had lit on entering had smouldered away when he became aware of a sound at the door. It seemed late for the caretaker, but he presumed the man had forgotten his key, and went, unwillingly, to open it.

Hilda stood there, under the glaring landing light. It was with a shock that he saw, or fancied he saw, had been crying. She was, however, smiling now.

"It occurred to me to ask you a question" she said. "But first let me tell you that once, when I was going to give up writing in utter despair, a friend persuaded me to hold on and a little later a manuscript was accepted"

"Your friend knew what he, or she, was talking about. But even if I could wait—and I would not funk a spell of positive starvation—I have given my word to my brother. Already, probably, he has parted with his money."

She nodded kindly. "Still, I'll put my question. Supposing there was a sudden run on your pictures; supposing, all at once, people began to call and buy them; supposing you sold quite a lot. Would you not ask your brother to give you a chance to carry on?" Her beautiful eyes were looking into his, but soon they wavered, and dropped.

In all his life nothing like that revelation had ever happened to Bill

"Hilda,, he said, "do you want me to fall down and kiss your feet?"

"I—I don't know that what you mean!" she cried, in faltering indignation.

"Kindest girl in all the world," he said, and his voice shook, "what on earth would you do with all my pictures when your agents had dumped them at your door?"

He thought she was going to break down, but presently she gave a little laugh. "I dare say I did it badly," she said, "but if a friend can't help a friend, what are we in the world for?" Her mouth quivered, yet with another laugh she took a step forward and picked up the neglected missive. "Is that how you treat your letters?" she demanded, handing it to him.

"You shouldn't have troubled. It's only a bill," he said, turning it over. "No, by Jove! It's from George."

"I'll wait downstairs," she said, promptly.

"Please don't go. It's a bit dark down there. I'm quite ready." And he prepared to lock up.

"But you must read your letter."

"Well—if you'll excuse me. George, good business man, is always mercifully brief."

Bill tore open the envelope, and read:—

"Dear Bill.—I feel I have not been quite decent. I wanted to do what I thought best for you, but I now doubt whether I should be justified in ordering your whole life. Will you let me invest the money for you, and give me your word that you will not touch the principal for ten years? If so, you are a free man. Come and talk it over, any time up to mid-night.—GEORGE."

Bill was trembling as he said—"I'd like you to read this."

She shook her head. "I think it means that—that you are not going"—her voice grew faint—"not going to Guava—I mean, Java?" She gave a queer, weak little laugh.

"Hilda!" he caught at her hands. "Hilda—does it—can it matter to you?"

"Oh, no; not 'very' much; still, I dare say—"

Eventually they went out into a world grown perfect in all respects. In a perfectly-appointed taxi, perfectly driven by a chauffeur with perfect manners. Hilda who is not (fortunately for Bill) without a practical side, suddenly exclaimed —

"And, oh, Bill, isn't it nice to think that, after all, the lovely little dinner wasn't wasted?"

THE END.

"New Light On The Aryans"

(Continued from page 11)

wonder how on earth can 'Uma' mean the name of any city or town. 'Uma' always occurs in the Rigveda as an adjective qualifying 'Devas.' Moreover, I examined all the references from the Rigveda, given in support of his fantastic view—'Uma was also a famous centre. Its citizens are frequently mentioned in the sacred text as performing worship, making sacrifices, and studying the old religious text." (See Pran Nath's first article—The Aryan before B.C. 1000). I actually quoted each and every hymn from the Rigveda referred to by him in this connection, gave its English rendering and conclusively showed that the Doctor was utterly wrong in finding a reference in the Rigveda, to the Sumerian city, Umma. If he thought his view to be correct, he should have come forward to translate all the Rigveda hymns to which he makes a reference and thus proved the futility of my criticism. Simply going on repeatedly saying, that 'Umma Devasah' can mean 'the people of Umma' can never prove his case. This may even lead one to doubt if the Doctor has at all read the Rigveda in the original. This doubt is strengthened when he shows his anxiety to know on whose commentary I have based my translation of the Vedic hymns.

RIGVEDIC INTERPRETATION.

(5) As regards his other identifications, instead of proving his case by translating the Vedic hymns referred to by him in which the so-called names of the Sumerian cities occur, he evades the issue by simply saying.

"The interpretation of the Rigvedic hymns depends on the way we look at the sacred text.' and

"When nearly every word has got more than one meaning it will be waste of time to give the translation of the hymns cited by Mr. Gyani."

The Doctor should know that interpreting Rigvedic hymns is not a matter of one's own convenience or choice. We should try to arrive at the meaning intended by the authors of the hymns themselves. We should not approach the Rigveda with our prejudiced, minds or with as the Doctor puts 'the way we look at the Sacred Text.' In that way, every one would be justified in having his own way, and there would be no end to misunderstandings with regard to the hymns. For a propagandist it may be well and good, but for an impartial orientalist who wants to prove into the mysterious past and know the truth, it will be suicidal. Instead of trying to add to the complications by discussing the different connotations of 'ashva' and 'Agni' it would have been much more to the purpose if he had taken the trouble of justifying the interpretation which he gives to the Vedic words to serve his purpose of finding out a reference to the ancient Sumerian cities in the sacred book. Then, it seems the learned Doctor is not very serious about the work he has undertaken, for he says, "When Ashva' refers to a horse as well as to a race of men, it is matter of fancy to choose the former or the latter meaning." This funny remark shows the Doctor does not possess critical acumen or he would have never remarked like this. When a word has two meanings, a sensible man will try to find out the meaning that suits the context in which the words occur. I will give an instance to illustrate my point. The word "Saindhava" means 'horse' as well as 'salt.' If a person is cooking his meals and asks us to bring "Saindhava" we must not bring 'horse' even though we may have a 'fancy' for it; we must bring 'Salt.' How absurd would it be to depend on one's fancy in this case. The absurdity of his remark will be clear to him if he consults any standard Dictionary of English language to know the proper connotations of the word "Fancy." The meaning is always governed by the context. Even this simple truth is lost sight of.

AN ILLOGICAL POSITION.

As to his second remark I am really surprised, how the translation of hymns, of which every word has got more than one meaning,' will be 'waste of time.' On the other hand, the fact that the words of the hymns have got more than one meaning, is really a very strong reason for not only translating but also giving a clear exposition of such hymns (each word of which 'has got more than one meaning.'). The proper course for the Doctor would have been to take up all the Vedic hymns in which he thinks the Sumerian cities are described.—and which I have translated showing conclusively that no mention whatsoever is made of the Sumerian cities—and to have translated them, giving a clear exposition of how the ancient Sumerian cities are described in the Rigveda. But, he says,

"If I have identified certain words of the Rigveda as referring to the countries and the cities, it is based on historical data contained in the Rigveda which will be revealed in articles to be contributed in the 'Illustrated Weekly.' In those articles I discuss in detail my identification of the Rigvedic cities and countries with those of the western lands."

I wonder what an illogical position the Doctor has taken up. He finds out a reference to the Sumerian cities in the Rigveda and gives—Vedic references in that connection, but does not translate the hymns to justify his claim. He thinks his view is based on 'historical data,' which he should have mentioned in his very first article, but he proposes to discuss them in the forthcoming articles.

MY GRAMMAR.

(6) Queerly enough the learned Doctor says, "Mr. Gyani applies his Sanskrit Grammar to Egyptian words." I wonder why should he have remarked like that. What authority has he got to say that the words "Taturi' 'Uma' 'Uru,' etc., are Egyptian words, when they occur in a book, that is recognised on all hands as written in the oldest form of Sanskrit, and when they can be derived from Sanskrit roots with the addition of some suffixes of the same language! I am at a loss to appreciate any sense in Doctor's wasting so much time and energy in discussing the words 'T' and 'Da,' 'Tatur'. 'Bet,' etc. This clearly shows how he cleverly evades the issue in question. How does all that lengthy discussion go to establish his view that the Sumerian cities are described in the Vedic hymns referred to in his first article? His discussion may at the most show that 'Ta' 'Da' 'Tatur,' etc. May be Egyptian or Sumerian words, but this in no way establishes his fantastic theory

(To be Continued on Sunday next)

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SRI RAMANA MAHARSHI

(Continued from page 25)

ment with infinite patience, severe self-discipline, tireless perseverance and sublime self-transcendence. The Swami's ripe wisdom, his overtowering personality, intuitive insight and experienced realities help men into the spiritual inheritance which is theirs. The Upanishadic thought which finds its splendid echo in the Meditations of Marcus Aurelius is the central principle of the Swami's life and mission. Says the Imperial philosopher, "Salvation in life depends on our seeing everything in its entirety and its reality, in its matter and in its cause. There is one Light of the sun even though its continuity be broken by walls, mountains and countless other things. There is one common Substance even though it be broken up into countless natures and by individual limitations. There is one Intelligent Soul, though it seem to be divided."

Final "Mukti"

This spiritual culture, the Swami declares, is available for every man. By withdrawing himself from all worldly objects and by continually meditating on God, man ultimately receives the proper light which dispels the mist of Maya, and shows in the self, the Brahman. There, his own self gets immersed in the supreme self; he loses his individuality, and perceives no difference between his own self and the pure Absolute Being. This is the state of Mukti or Release.

The Swami by his own life and intimate talks gives the tired and weary souls rest and comfort, and draws them into the peace and vision that are his own. An atmosphere of majesty, serenity and peace prevails in the vicinity of his presence. His personality leaves us the impression of a perfectly organised spiritual unity in which there are no discordant elements. He seems to say "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy-laden; and I will give you rest."

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"You are the only survivor of the shipwreck? How were you saved."

"I missed the boat."—Moustique Charleroi.

* * * *

A fine brain doesn't enable a man to make money. How else would we be so poor? asks the Brandon Daily sun.

* * * *

Tramp—Could you spare me something for a cup of coffee?

Scotsman—Hoots, mon! D'ye think I carry lumps o' sugar aroun in my pockets?

* * * *

"Does your husband worthy over your grocery bills?"

"No. He says there's no sense in both him and the grocer worrying over the same bills."

* * * *

One of the elephants at the zoo was coughing badly one morning, so the keeper was instructed to give it a bucket of water into which a bottle of whisky had been emptied.

"How's Sally?" he asked his fellow-keeper, next morning."

"Oh just the same" was the reply, "but all the other elephants are caughing this morning."

* * * *

A stranded British actor went into a sordid hash house in New York for a cheap meal. In the waiter he was horrified to recognize a colleague who had played with him in London.

"Great Scott!" he gasped. "You a waiter in this place?"

"Yes, but I don't eat here," replied the other with some dignity.

* * * *

Nuwedd, a newcomer to the suburb, looked dazed and weary. His neighbour inquired the reason.

"My wife," said Nuwedd hoarsely, "told me to take our old tomcat out and lose it. So I put the animal in the basket and tramped into the country for about six miles."

He paused for breath.

'Well," put in the neighbour, "did you lose it?"

"Lose it!" gasped Nuwedd. "If I hadn't followed it, I'd never have found my way home again!

* * * *

The street musician was tired, and the kindly motorist agreed to give him a lift as far as the next town.

As they were racing at terrific speed down a hill, the motorist suddenly shouted above the noise of the car: "What instrument do you play?"

The musician shouted in reply: "The violin!"

The driver crouched over the steering wheel, peering ahead. He yelled: "That's a pity"

'Why it is a pity?" demanded the musician.

"It's a pity you don't play the harp! yelled the motorist. "The brakes don't work!"

* * * *

In a certain district in East Africa is a Resident Magistrate. When he is away a doctor acts for him.

Recently each agreed that he had broken the law by riding at night without a light. Both thought that the law would be vindicated if each appeared in court before the other.

The Magistrate sat first and fined the doctor five pounds. When it was the doctor's turn to administer the law, he fined the Magistrate twenty pounds.

The Magistrate looked aghast but the doctor justified his severity by emphasizing that an example was needed, since obviously the offence was becoming a common one; this was the second case that very day.

Wife: "The woman next door is trying to pick a row with me!"
Husband: "She can't be trying very hard."

Two elderly gentlemen, hard of hearing, were riding on a bus in London. One glanced out the window and said: "Oh, this must be Wembley." "No," said the other, "it's Thursday."

'I am, too," replied the first, "so let's go and have a drink."

* * * *

He was a stout man, with large, broad feet and although several pairs of boots were shown to him he refused them.

'I must have square toes," he explained to the assistant.

The young man sighed." "But square toes are not stocked now, sir," he insisted. Pointed toes are fashionable this season."

The stout man gave an angry stare. "That may be," he retorted; "but I happen to be wearing last season's feet."

* * * *

The Rich Uncle—"Well Bertie, how are you getting on with your French?"

"Splendidly, uncle. We have got interesting bits to translate now, like 'My extremely kind uncle never allows my birthday to pass without giving his loving nephew a present."

* * * *

His car caught fire and was destroyed. It was insured. He went at once to the insurance company and demanded money. He was given a blank form to fill in and was told that he could not get any money, but that his car would be replaced.

'Oh!" said he, "if that's the way you do business, give me back my premium I paid the other day on my wife's policy."

* * * *

A Scottish clergyman, called to a home, after performing his sympathetic ministrations, politely asked why, not belonging to his church, they had called him and not their own minister. "Well, ye see, sir", he was told, "this is an infectious disease and we didna like to risk our own minister!"

* * * *

The day after a somewhat stormy by-election meeting, the prospective candidate, looking rather battered, was discussing the position with his agent.

'I think you are getting at them," the agent said hopefully. "They seemed more inclined to listen to you last night. You are becoming more popular.

"Popular!" snapped the candidate. 'Why, they simply pelted me rotten eggs."

"Yes, I know; but remember that they used to throw bricks," said the agent, consolingly.

"Is she upset about her broken engagement?"

"Completely unmanned!"

* * * *

"Jannet says she's wildly in love with her new motor-car"

"Yes. Another case where man is displaced by machinery?"

* * * *

"Why don't you like dancing with George?"

"Oh, George is all right; but he won't let his right foot know what his left one is doing!"

* * * *

Son (entering office)—"Well, dad, I just ran up to say hello."

"Too late my boy. Your mother ran up to say hello and got all my change."

* * * *

Teacher: "Have you heard of Julius Ceasar?"

Pupil: "Yes, sir."

Teacher: "What do you think he would be doing now, if he were alive?"

Pupil: "Drawing the old age pension."

* * * *

Egg Peddler (to wife)—Great Scot, Flora bel, you sold the wrong eggs to that last woman.

Wife—How so?

Peddler—You sold her some of that lot dated "September 10" and it's only September 1 now.

* * * *

The habitual grouser was holding forth as usual in the village grocer's about the price and quality of the goods.

"What do you want—the earth?" exclaimed the grocer in exasperation.

His customer gathered up her string bag and fired a parting shot.

"Not in my sugar, I don't!" she said, witheringly.

* * * *

"Is it true that Gladys is going to sue Reggie for breach of promise?"

'She was going to, but she got to know that it wouldn't be worthwhile."

"No letters, I suppose?"

"It wasn't that. No money. You see, she was on the point of filing a suit when she heard about Reggie pawning one!

* * * *

Violent ringing of the bell aroused the chemist at midnight. Below his window he saw a young lady.

"What can I do for you Miss?" he inquired. "Is anyone dying?

"Oh, no" came back the answer in sweet tone. "But I'm dancing at the ball close by, and I have quite run out of rouge."

"Indeed!" snorted the disgusted chemist, "I'm sorry, Miss, but I never keep enough rouge in stock to cover a cheek like yours!"

* * * *

"How did you get on with Hardnut?" asked the head of the firm of the traveller.

"Oh, so so," replied the latter; "I only got a couple of orders out of him."

The boss beamed. "You did!" he exclaimed, "that's more than any of our men ever did before. What were they?"

"Well," said the traveller sadly, "one was to get out and the other was to stay out."

* * * *

The other day a lady employed a man to make an inventory of her furniture. He was so long about it in the drawingroom that her suspicions were aroused and she went in to see what he was doing. On the floor lay an empty bottle. On the sofa lay the man, sleeping sweetly like a tired child. But the inventory had not been wholly forgotton. At the top of the page stood a solitary eloquent entry—"One revolving carpet."

"What would you do if you had the money Ford has?"
"I should know what to do, but what I would like to know is what would Ford do if he had my money?"

Man—"He asked me how many there were in my family and I said there were five."

His wife—"Let me see. There's me and—two, three four.—Henry, you must have counted yourself"

* * * *

"He'd asked me a thousand times to marry him."

"A "thousand" times?"

"Well, twice before, anyway."

* * * *

The teacher was testing the intelligence of a newcomer to her class.

"Who said, 'I have come to bury Caesar'?" she asked.

"P—please, teacher, the undertaker," suggested the nervous youngster.

* * * *

A Yorkshireman was summoned to appear before the magistrate on a charge of stealing chickens.

"You keep quiet," advised his solicitor; "let me do all the talking."

Later in the day he appeared in the dock.

"Are you the defendant?" he was asked.

"Nay," he replied, pointing to the solicitor, "he's t'defendant. I'm chap what took t'chickens."

* * * *

Two men in a car went past the automatic signals and were stopped by a constable.

"I'm sorry," said the driver, quick-wittedly, "but I happen to be a doctor and I'm taking a patient to the asylum in a hurry."

The officer was suspicious, and looked, penetratingly at the passenger. But the latter was also quick-witted and, looking up at the constable with a seraphic smile, whispered: "Kiss me, darling!"

They got away with it.

* * * *

The father of a very large family had undertaken to put all the children to bed while his wife took an evening out with a neighbour. When the wife returned he reported all present and correct.

"Aye—they're all in bed," he said. "Only one gave me any trouble—little feller wi' a bandage round 'is wrist."

"Little feller wi' a bandage, Charles—is 'e in bed an' all?"

"'E is that—I 'ad to clout 'im, but I got 'im theer."

"Eh, Charles little feller wi' t' bandage is next-door lad!"

The Elusive Black Diamond

(Continued from page 9).

applied his brakes, and losing speed, enabled the Flying Squad to gain ground. They were almost on his tail when, from the side of the car, tumbled a black shape. It bounced from the running board, and struck the road with a thud.

Instinctively the police car swerved, and with a screeching from the protesting brakes, the driver brought the car to a halt beside the silent form.

Dan Wayne and the driver scrambled from the car, and lifted the figure from the road into the glare of the car's head-lights, and as the detective-inspector stared at the face which looked up at him, he realized that another clue to the identity of the Black Diamond had vanished. For the dead man, with the black bullet wound in the centre of the forehead, was that of Charley Mount.

"Can't do anything for him, poor devil," said the detective-inspector. "Give me a hand into the car with him, and we'll get after that fellow again—."

They lifted Mount's body into the tender, and shot forward along the road which Mount's car had taken. On their left a fence of high railings ran for some distance.

"What's that place on the left," asked Dan Wayne."

"The Crystal Pa'ace grounds," grunted the driver—

"Look out! There he is!"

Dan Wayne stared at the road before them, and saw right in front of them a junction road. Nearly in the centre was the car which they had been pursuing, standing in the pool of light shed by a street lamp.

A dark figure was bent over it cranking violently at the starting handle. The man heard the noise of the approaching tender, and stared a minute as if to make sure that it held his pursuers. Then, jerking an automatic from his pocket, he fired straight at the driver.

The tender swerved as the pistol was raised, and as it stopped The Black Diamond fired twice more. Then, running to the high wooden gates leading into the Crystal Palace grounds, he clambered up and vanished beyond.

Dan Wayne and two men from the tender were quickly after him, and as they jumped from the fence into the grounds beyond, flashes of fire flared from the darkness and bullets dug viciously into the timber of the fence.

The detective-inspector darted into the cover of trees, and, dodging round the trunks, dashed forward, his automatic ready to answer The Black Diamond's fire. But no answering fire came.

Dan Wayne listened, ears straining for the sound of the crack of a dried stick, or a footstep on the gravel path. But all was still.

Then the silence was broken by a shout from one of the men who were with him.

"There he goes, up the avenue —"

Between the avenue of trees leading to a squat building about two hundred yards away, he saw a dark figure running, and, with a shout to his companions, the detective-inspector dashed forward.

They saw the figure outlined against the white paint of the buildings for a moment, then it ran to a point at the side where the surrounding fence was lowest. In an instant the figure had climbed over the fence and vanished from their view.

The three pursuers rushed on, reached the fence, and, expecting any instant to see the flash of their quarry's automatic, jumped to the ground below. As if in mockery, they heard a laugh from the distance, and again the dark figure came into view. They saw it swerve left and followed, to find themselves near a lake, but with no sign of the figure.

Then from behind the clouds, peered the moon, shedding a brilliant light on the scene. Below them, like some strange setting from a film scene, lay weird gigantic shapes which seemed to move evilly in the moonbeams.

"What the dickens is that? Am I going mad!" snapped Dan Wayne. "Look at those animals! They're prehistoric!"

"They're models!" replied one of the men. "Look almost alive, don't they? I can't see any signs of him, sir. He's beaten us!"

"How can he get out of here?" said Dan Wayne, "We'll get a cordon round this place—"

"Take a hundred men, sir," answered the man, "about 200 acres of this place. Suppose we follow up. There he goes!"

In the light, they saw the darting figure reappear, about three hundred yards away. The detectives followed again. Then, from the darkness of the trees, there came the flash of The Black Diamond's automatic and a stream of bullets crackled around the three detectives into the surrounding trees.

Dan Wayne threw himself down upon the ground, and fired back at the flashes.

Then silence again. They waited a moment before, spreading out like a fan, they crept cautiously forward, forcing their quarry back as they advanced.

On they moved, until before them loomed another fence. For a moment a dark figure appeared silhouetted against the sky-line, as The Black Diamond scrambled up the bank beyond and scaled the fence.

With a shout the three detectives dashed forward. But their hopes proved a little premature, for before they could climb the bank and scramble over the fence, there came out of the darkness the noise of an approaching train. Then, between them and their quarry, puffed a goods-train bearing a string of loaded trucks, which slowly, clanked their way between the impotent detectives and their quarry.

At last the train passed, and the three ran quickly over the railway lines searching up and down in the hopes of discovering some traces of the mysterious criminal.

In spite of their closest search, however, they could find no signs of him, and though a message was sent immediately to have the goods-train searched, ill-luck attended their efforts. For, from the moment when The Black Diamond has sprinted behind the trucks of the train, he seemed to have vanished into thin air.

Dan Wayne called his men off, and after leaving full details with the local police, made his way back to The Yard, not entirely disappointed. For, although The Black Diamond had escaped, he had left in the detective's hands yet another portion of the mysterious map, and another one of those peculiar keys, which seemed to abound in this strange case.

(To Be Continued on Sunday next).

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PEOPLE CHEER THEIR RULER

Imposing Scenes At Reception To Gaikwar

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Jan. 3.

The most impressive and important function in connection with Diamond Jubilee celebrations was held to-day morning when the people presented an address to the Maharaja Gaekwar at a grand Durbar on the military parade ground. On the central dais of the special mandap were Their Highnesses' thrones and the seats of prominent guests. Their Highnesses drove in State in the gold carriage from Luxmi Vilas Palace to the mandap. Throughout the entire route crowds in thousands loudly cheered Their Highnesses while they drove past wishing their long life and happiness. The whole route was decorated with flags and buntings. At the mandap Their Highnesses were received by members of the Celebration Committee. The proceedings commenced with the welcome song by girls followed by blessings by the Shastris. After the introductions the people's address was read by Nagarsheth Ratanlal Haribhakti and presented to the Maharaja in an exquisite casket. The presentation of the address was marked by the booming of guns.

The Maharaja in reply very heartily thanked the people and hoped that they had all read the message issued by him for this occasion. After the National Anthem was sung Their Highnesses left the mandap amidst cheers. The proceedings successfully broadcast in the city and some villages within ten miles radius to about 50,000 people assembled at various places.

"MORAL VICTORY FOR CONGRESSMAN"

Two Govt. Bills Before C. P. Council

NAGPUR, Jan. 4.

Two Bills to validate the contributions already made by local bodies to His Majesty's Silver Jubilee Fund will be introduced on behalf of the Government in the January session of the Legislative Council by Mr. Khaparde, Minister of Local Self-Government.

It is believed that the Bills are sequel to the recent judgment by the Nagpur Civil Court which although dismissed an application for injunction against the Nagpur Municipality filed by Mr. P. M. Naidoo, a Congressman, expressed the opinion that the expenditure did not fall within the provisions of the Municipalities Act.

The local political circles regard this as a moral victory akin to that achieved by Mr. K. F. Nariman over the Bombay Government in respect of the Motor Registration Act.—United Press.

5th WEEK

HIND KESARI

PUNJAB-KA-BETA

A HORSE WITH SUPER HORSE—SENSE.

SUPER

ADDRESSES GALORE TO GAEKWAR

Sixty Years Of Successful Rule Is A Matter Of Pride To Indian Nation, Says Pt. Malaviya

BARODA, Jan. 3.

In the afternoon durbar at the Mandap more than a score of addresses were presented to H's Highness the Gaekwar in beautiful caskets representing several associations. The address of the Baroda State Prajamandal referred amongst other things to the popular desire to have rights of responsible government under the benign rule of His Highness.

Pandit Malaviya speaking at the Jubilee Committee's invitation paid a glowing tribute to His Highness' farsighted intellect and purity of thought and pointed out that the successful rule of sixty years was a matter of great pride not only to the state but to the Indian nation as a whole.

He further referred to the Maharaja's share in the liberal educational policy, especially mass and compulsory education. He stated that the Maharaja was ever anxious to look after the peoples' welfare. This morning's announcement of one crore trust fund was an example of the Maharaja's keen interest in rural uplift.

Concluding he wished long life and prosperity to His Highness to serve his people and India more for bettering her status in all ways.

Bilimora Celebrates Gaekwar's Jubilee

BILIMORA, Jan. 1.

The people of Bilimora commenced the celebrations of the Diamond Jubilee of H's Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Baroda at the dawn of the New Year with a congratulatory telegram to His Highness and Royal salute by the Scouts and the Police to the royal flag on the Municipal Building. All government and private houses were beautifully decorated with Toran and Sathias. Crowds of people thronged the temples Mosques, Fire-temples and other places of worship offering mass prayers for the Maharaja Saheb. At night, there was display of fireworks on the Bunder.

COMMUNIST NOT ELIGIBLE?

Interesting Legal Point In Karachi Election Case

KARACHI, Jan. 3.

Can an individual who has no caste and professes no creed become a voter in Municipal election?

This is the interesting legal point which has cropped up on the application of Dr. Tarachand Lalvani, a voter, to the Chief Officer, Karachi Municipal Corporation, praying to expunge the vote of Mr. Narayandas Bechar, ex-President of the Karachi District Congress Committee, and a candidate in the by-election.

The applicant, Dr. Lalvani, who is also a Congress leader and candidate in the by-election, prays that Mr Narayandas Bechar professes no caste and belongs to no creed, evidence of which will be found in his letters to the local press that he was a Communist and Communism was in utter antithesis to caste. Consequently according to the Karachi Municipal Act he could not be a voter, neither could he contest a seat.

The issue is to be decided by the Executive of the Corporation. —United Press.

RIVAL TO KHAIRPUR HEIR-APPARENT

KARACHI, Jan. 4.

Rumours are afloat that the claim to the throne of Prince Faize Mahmmud, the heir-apparent of the Mir of the Khairpur State, who died recently after a brief illness, is being challenged by his uncle. The heir not being, according to the Muslim law, a 'Dadipoto' meaning a grandson of a grandmother, the uncle himself claims the right.

It is understood that the Prince has come down to Karachi to see the Commissioner of Sind in this connection. It is further learnt that the A.G.G. is visiting the State to settle the matter.—United Press.

COLLECTING FUNDS FOR CONGRESS

LUCKNOW, Jan. 4.

Sj. Shankerlal Banker, accompanied by Dr. Murarilal, General Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Congress, Mr. Mohanlal Saxena and Mr. Chandrabhan Gupta, is visiting Delhi and other centres soon for the purpose of collection of funds for the Congress session.

A meeting of the rival Congress parties was held here last night and an amicable settlement of the dispute in the local Congress has been reached.—United Press.

The first session of the Shahabad District Kisan Conference will be held at Jitaura near Piru Railway Station on the 26th and 27th January under the Presidentship of Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, the General Secretary of the All-India Socialist Party.

" 'Erb! When you think how hard most wealthy men had to work for their money, it makes poverty more tolerable!"

ELECTRICITY FOR U. P.

New Power House To Be Built

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, Dec. 31.

An elaborate scheme of further providing the United Provinces with more and cheap electricity, seems to have been under the consideration of the Irrigation Department. It is learnt that a Grand Steam Power Station will be constructed at Chandausi in the Moradabad district. The construction work which is to begin early next year will most probably be completed in 1937. The new Power House will provide electricity to the Eastern Districts.

In this connection it is also learnt that 400 tube wells had to be sunk in the Budaun district, but as sufficient power is not available for their working only 200 will be buried at present.

Song of Life

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17 YEARS' R. I. FOR JAIPUR DACOIT

End Of Career Of Loot And Robbery

(From Our Correspondent)
JAIPUR, Jan. 2.

Judgment has been pronounced by the Sessions Judge in the two cases in which Kartar Singh, a notorious dacoit, was standing his trial under sections 383, 381 and 296 of the Indian Penal Code, for alleged dacoity, robbery and attempted murder. Kartar Singh, the principal accused has been sentenced to an aggregate 17 years rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 6,500, two others being convicted to smaller terms of imprisonment.

It was alleged by the prosecution that in April last Kartar Singh and his associates assaulted a postman, who was carrying the mails on a camel in Jhunjhuna and relieved him of insurance packets containing currency notes worth Rs. 10,000. This robbery was followed by a daring daylight dacoity in the village of Kharkhan in Jaipur State, in which Kartar Singh and his men looted property valued at about Rs. 10,000 including ornaments and cash, from the house of a Seth, after frightening the villagers by firing shots and subjecting the inmates of the house to great torture.

HOT CHASE

On receiving this information, Mr. F. S. Young, the Inspector-General of Police, specially deputed Thakur Jai Singh, Superintendent of Police, Sambhar, to effect the arrest of the alleged offender. The latter, with one Circle Inspector and two Sub-Inspectors, reached Sarwar, where it transpired that Kartar Singh had escaped and was riding a motor cycle. Soon after the police party was passed by a motor cycle travelling at a tremendous speed. They went after it, and after an exciting chase extending over 12 miles, both the pursuers and the pursued entered the town of Kekri. Kartar Singh stopped near an ice vendor's shop and Thakur Jai Singh, getting out of his car, rushed at the man, who, in trying to take aim to fire, fell into a drain. Thakur Jai Singh grappled with and secured him; while other members of the party snatched away his gun. On a search being made, currency notes worth Rs. 7,000 and jewellery valued at approximately Rs. 3,500 besides a loaded revolver and 300 cartridges were seized.

Kartar Singh was tried in two separate cases, of dacoity with attempted murder and mail robbery. He and his associates were sentenced as above.

NIZAM'S JUBILEE AND OSMANIA COLLEGE

Strike May Be Resumed If Exam. Dates Are Not Postponed

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD (Dn.), Jan. 4.

After the Christmas recess the Osmania University College opened to-day and as students have not received any reply regarding the postponement of examination dates which coincide the Silver Jubilee celebrations held discussions as to the course of action. If a negative reply will be received strike may be resumed.

The University Council, it is understood, shelved the question of the postponement of examination dates.

Two Killed In Car Accident

(From A Correspondent)
AHMEDNAGAR, Jan. 3

A serious motor accident occurred on Wednesday evening on the Nagar-Mirajgoan Road at Dahigoan in which two passengers were killed on the spot, two are lying in the hospital at Ahmednagar injured, while the rest were seriously injured.

Indian Polo Association Cup, 1935, Calcutta, has been won by "Jaipur," beating Kashmir "A" by 10 to 5. This team has won for the 4th time in succession. From left to right:—Rajkumar Firthi Singh, (2) Rao Raje Hamt Singh, (3) H. H. the Maharaja of Jaipur and (4) Rao Raje Abhoy Singh.

LADY VIDYAGAVRI NILKANTH

Diamond Jubilee Celebration

(From Our Correspondent).
AHMEDABAD, Jan. 2.

The citizens of Ahmedabad celebrated the Diamond Jubilee of Lady Vidyagavri Nilkanth during the Christmas week. The jubilee functions began with an address and a dinner arranged by the Ladies' Club of Ahmedabad. The next function was an exhibition of ladies' hand work, which was opened by Lady Nilkanth on the 30th December. Along with the exhibition there was a Garba competition of primary school girls. A silver shield was presented to the girls of the practising school of the Mahalaxmi Training College for women for the best Garba. On the 31st December about 27 social and educational institutions, with which Lady Nilkanth is connected either as president or Secretary, presented an address to her Principal Anandshanker Dhruva who presided over the function praised the public and social service of Lady Nilkanth. Several speakers paid tribute to the work and to the high qualities of Lady Nilkanth. Among the messages received was one from Mahatma Gandhi stating that Lady Vidyagavri was an ornament among women.

The most delightful function of the jubilee celebrations was a variety concert performed by the members of Lady Nilkanth's family with the help of some local well-known amateurs. Mr. Kanallal Munshi's well-known drama of "Avibhakta Atma" (i.e. Indissoluble soul) was the principal event. The stage, in the George the V. Hall of the Gujarat College presented the appearance of an antique ashram of ancient Rishis and the audience verily imagined itself to be in the midst of simple and primitive though highly cultural atmosphere.

Two items performed by the grand-children of Lady Nilkanth impressed those present with mastery of the subject dealt with. In the first of these, little "Gopis" wishing to cross the Jamuna river and requesting the boatman to take them over were seen, trying to get into the boat. But the boatman refused to carry them with their ornaments and milk pots. Finally the Gopis to their great surprise and joy were able to reach the other shore and find that the boatman was no other than Shree Krishna the Lord himself. The second performance of the little ones was a fairy-tale drama—Sonapari by Mr. Shridharani. A queen's children were seen to be waiting in the garden for the golden fairy who, they were told, came out of a flower every night. After waiting for a long time they became sleepy when the fairy attired in golden robes, crown wings entered with sweet music and dance. The artistic movements and graceful steps of the lovely little fairy captivated the whole audience. The kiddies received hearty ovations for acquitting themselves so admirably. The picture of this scene is not easy to forget.

Last, but not least was an adoption of a scene from 'Mid Summer Night's Dream' in which a humorous play was acted with faults of all description. This sent the whole house to roaring laughter. The performance concluded with this item imparting pleasant impressions to the guests.

BARODA TRANSPORT PAGEANT ON JAN. 6

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, Jan. 3.

The Baroda State Railwy authorities are organising a transport pageant on January 6, with a view to give a perspective of the evolution of transport, which will be confined to matter of transport on wheels and some spectacular details of the history of the progress of State railway will be seen on the occasion.

Woman carrying a load on her head, camels, mules, oxen, elephants, and the part played by these in transport will be some of the pageant. Ceden chairs and Palkhis are to be shown to describe the means in which human agency is employed. then comes Diesel electric engines and other mechanical agencies. An existing small engine is shown in the pageant and trucks built so early as in 1870. Then all modern trains are represented. The use of combustion engines is unique incident in Baroda, being the first railway to use it for hauling light passenger trains. For the sake of economy the Diesel Electric Rail cars are introduced by the Baroda Government.

Indian Company Law Amendment

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4.

An informal committee constituted to examine the Special Officer's report and Law Member's comments on the suggestions for the amendment of the Indian Company, Law, will meet in New Delhi on 18th January.

The representatives of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Bombay Shareholders' Association will participate in informal discussions with the Law Member as President.—United Press.

HEDJAZ RULER AND BAHRAIN SHAIKH

Commercial Possibilities Of Their Meeting In Eastern Arabia

(From Our Correspondent.)
CAIRO (By Air Mail.)

H. M. King Ibn Saud has arrived at Al-Hassa in eastern Arabia on the other coast of the Bahrain Island.

The Shaikh of Bahrain in Hammad Bin Issa accompanied by several distinguished Amirs has gone over to Arabia proper to meet His Majesty the King of Hedjaz and Najd. This unique meeting is the result of the effort of Sir Andriah, the British Ambassador in bringing about a military and commercial treaty between them.

YEMEN AND IRAQ GOVT.

His Majesty the Imam of Yemen has requested the Government of Iraq to send to Yemen five big military officials and ten military trainers for training new military units.

The Yemen Government have decided to establish all along her coast on the Red Sea several military posts at every 25 miles as a precautionary measure against any possible attack from Eritrian coast.

FRONTIER SETTLEMENT.

The discussions between the Iran and Iraq Governments have again been resumed regarding the settlement of the frontier line, and for this purpose a delegation from Teheran has already reached Baghdad (the capital of Iraq) under the presidentship of Sami Khan the Iranian Ambassador at Baghdad. Besides Asaf Yari, the Chief Secretary of Foreign Treaty Office of Iran and Jawad Amari, the head of the Legislature are among the delegates.

TURKEY'S AIR FORCE.

The Turkish Government has levied a new tax on the public for increasing her air force. Further, the Government has distributed a large quantity of gas masks to thirty cities all over Turkey. All Istanbul is ready prepared with gas masks and military equipments against any possible danger of war.

TO HELP ABYSSINIA.

Under the management of several Cairo merchants a new merchants' society has been started which is collecting a huge fund from the trading public for helping Abyssinia by supplying medicines to the military.

TORCH-BEARERS OF KNOWLEDGE

Holkar Inaugurates Science Congress

(From Our Correspondent.)
INDORE, Jan. 4.

The scientist's part as the torch-bearer of knowledge and wisdom and alleviator of human sufferings was stressed by Maharaja Holkar in his inaugural address to the 23rd session of the Indian Science Congress which met here under the presidentship of Sir Upendranath Brahmachari.

The Maharaja assuring of his keen interest in all that tended to promote human happiness regarded it as reprehensible that the power of science was being aimed at the destruction of fellow beings.

The redeeming feature of scientific researches was that it brought the "gamut of humanity" on one platform working ceaselessly for common good.

Explaining the mystery of the universe the Maharaja recommended the study of indigenous systems of medicine.

Bombay Delegates To Lucknow Congress

TO-DAY'S GENERAL ELECTION: LIST OF CANDIDATES

BOMBAY, Jan. 4.

The General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. write:

"The general election of delegates to the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress from the Province of Bombay will take place to-day (Sunday) as has already been announced.

Following are the candidates for the respective constituencies of the Province of Bombay:

"A" WARD (ONE SEAT).

1. Sjt. Frederick Michael Pinto.
2. Sjt. Syed Abdullah Brelvi.

"B" WARD (TWO SEATS).

1. Sjt. Hatimbhai L. Darbar.
2. Sjt. Kanayalal M. Munshi.
3. Sjt. Morarji Bhavanji Thakkar.
4. Sjt. Miss Sofia Somjee.

"C" WARD (SIX SEATS).

1. Sjt. Bhagwandas Devidas Kapadia.
2. Sjt. Bhanushankar Manchharam Yagnik.
3. Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai.
4. Sjt. Bimal Sharma.
5. Sjt. Gajendranath Sherman.
6. Sjt. Ganpatishanker N. Desai.
7. Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi.
8. Sjt. Manibhai G. Desai.
9. Sjt. Nagindas T. Master.
10. Sjt. Nowroji T. Master.
11. Sjt. Ratansi Champsi.
12. Sjt. Shakunt Rawal.
13. Sjt. Thakoredas Chhaganlal Kapadia.
14. Sjt. Urendra Thakorelal Mehta.
15. Sjt. Yusuf Meherally.

"D" WARD (FOUR SEATS).

1. Sjt. Khurshed Framji Nariman.
2. Sjt. Minocher Rustom Masani.
3. Mrs. Perin D. S. Captain.
4. Sjt. Purshottam Ramchandra Lele.
5. Sjt. Ramdas D. Pratap.
6. Sjt. Sadashiv Kanoji Patil.

"E" WARD (TWO SEATS).

1. Sjt. Abdul Hamid.
2. Sjt. Rajaram Kashinath Achrekar.

"F" WARD (TWO SEATS).

1. Sjt. Jhinabhai P. Joshi.
2. Sjt. Kashi Prasad Singh.

"G" WARD (FOUR SEATS).

1. Sjt. Charles Mascarenas.
2. Sjt. Ishwarbhai Somabhai Patel.
3. Sjt. Jayaram Raghunath Deo.
4. Sjt. Jehangir Ardisher Irani.
5. Mrs. Shantabai Ganpatrao Vengsarkar.
6. Sjt. Vaman Ramchandra Dighe.
7. Sjt. Yeshwant Govindrao Patil.

There will be no contest in "E" (Byculla) and "F" (Parel) Wards since there are only two candidates each in the field, others having withdrawn.

LOCATION OF BOOTHS.

The booths for the various other wards are as follows:

"A" Ward: "A" Ward District Congress Committee Office, 28, Manordas Street, Fort.

"B" Ward: Malharbai Hall, Barbhai Mohoila, Nagdevi.

"C" Ward: Halai Bhatia Mahajan Wadi, Kalbadevi Road.

"D" Ward: Congress House Compound, Vithalbhai Patel Road.

"G" Ward: Dhuru Hall, near Tilak Bridge, Dadar.

The hours of polling are between 8 and 11 in the morning and 2 and 7 in the afternoon.

The system of voting is "Single Transferable."

We expect every voter to discharge his duty in a disciplined manner, thereby maintaining peace and order at the polling booths."

TO-DAY'S ELECTION

Candidates Who Must Be Elected

An Old Congressman writes:—

I am glad to note that Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai is contesting the election to the B.P.C.C. from "C" Ward. Mr. Bhulabhai is the Leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly and it is essential that he should be elected delegate to the A.I.C.C. Therefore, I hope, every Congress voter in 'C' Ward will see that his first vote goes to Mr. Bhulabhai. Similarly, Mr. Nariman, who has done splendid service to the country as President of the B.P.C.C. must also be elected and I hope voters in "D" Ward will see that his election is assured.

In the "B" Ward the voters must see that Mr. K. M. Munshi and Miss Safia Somji are elected. Mr. Munshi's presence in the B.P.C.C. is as essential as it is valuable.

I would also urge on voters of A Ward to see that Mr. S. A. Brelvi is elected. The Socialists should not have put up any candidate against him. There are others whom I would like to see elected: Mrs. Perin Captain, Messrs. S. K. Patil, Meherally, Ganpati Shanker, Ishwarbhai Patel, Masani and Nagindas Master.

Mr. Abid Ali's Statement

Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhai writes:-

The Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Congress being over the Congress workers have turned their attention towards the election of the delegates and members of the B.P.C.C. which is to take place to-day, 5th inst.

Had I a vote in every Ward, I would have voted for the following 21:—

"A" Ward—1 Seat—Mr. S. A. Brelvi.

"B" Ward—2 Seats—Miss Safia Somji and Mr. Hatimbhai Darbar.

"C" Ward—6 Seats—Messrs. Ganpati Shankar Desai, Manibhai Desai, Yusuf Meherally, Nagindas Master, Gajendra Nath Sharma and Bhimal Sharma.

"D" Ward—4 Seats—Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mrs. Perinben Captain, Messrs. M.R. Masani and S. K. Patil.

"E" Ward—2 Seats—Messrs. Achreker and Abdul Hamid.

"F" Ward—2 Seats—Messrs. Jinabhai P. Joshi and Kashi Prasad Singh.

"G" Ward—4 Seats—Mr. Ishwarbhai Patel, Mrs. Shantabai Vengsarker, Messrs. J. R. Deo and Charles Mascarenhas.

This selection is by no means upto the mark but the voter has to select persons from amongst the candidates who are already on the list and I also had to follow the same system.

This selection has been made on the basis of past services that has been rendered by these workers and also based on the personal knowledge which I have of all the candidates due to long contact as workers both in the field and in the jails. Some of them may vote for Council entry but they are not "Constitutionalists". They will sacrifice their all for the country's freedom.

I may also request the electorate that they should not pay any heed to the canvassing of the agents of some of the candidates. Voters are not bound to vote for the candidate who has enrolled them as voters nor for the one who takes them in cars to the polling station. Vote only for those who deserve your vote and they are mentioned by me above.

Unfortunately all evils of the elections that the west has bestowed on us is being adopted in Congress elections also by some candidates.

Miss Somji's Appeal To Mandvi

Miss Safia Somjee writes:

Voters of the Mandvi Ward must be aware that I am a candidate for Membership to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from B. Ward, for the forthcoming B.P.C.C. election.

As I was busy with the Congress Golden Jubilee celebrations I could not approach the voters nor did I send canvassers to them because I do not engage canvassers for Congress elections.

I therefore trust the voters of Mandvi Ward, knowing as they do my humble services in their Ward, will give me the full support by giving me their first vote.

APPEAL TO VOTERS OF SEVEN VILLAGES

Sjt. Narmad G. Vaidya, President Andheri Congress Committee, has issued the following appeal:—

The Constituency of the seven villages i.e. Khar, Andheri, Varsova, Malad, Chembur, Mulund and Ambernath of the Bombay Suburban District, is entitled to the privilege of sending one delegate to the Congress Session to be held at Lucknow. The candidate thus elected will automatically become the member of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee.

I am standing as a candidate for the abovementioned seat. I have been working in the Congress arena for the last eight years and have participated in each and every activity of the Congress. I hope that the voters of the seven villages would not fail in their duty to accord me the honour to serve the Congress by electing me as their delegate.

The election will take place on January 7 at the respective polling stations of their villages.

Will English Recruitment To I. C. S. Be Stopped?

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

According to the "News Chronicle" great anxiety is being caused among the British authorities in relation to recruitment for the Indian Civil Service.

In fact during the last competitive examination, almost all the English candidates refused to be nominated for service in India.

Out of the total of fourteen Englishmen, only one accepted to come to India he having failed as a candidate for other examinations.

The total number of English candidates was 69 as against 83 in 1934 and 93 in 1931. Finally five Englishmen were appointed for the Civil Service as against fifteen Indians.

This is the first time, adds the journal, that Indians have obtained the majority of seats in the Indian Civil Service.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Cheap Money Abundant

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan 4

Money Market: Owing to the rapid return of currency notes from Christmas circulation and heavy treasury bill maturities, year end conditions proved unexpectedly easy and loanable capital now exceeds requirements.

It is now fully anticipated that the British Government will continue its policy of cheapmoney not only, further to help trade but to facilitate any Government operation necessary in 1936.

Wall Street opened steady. Roosevelt inspired mixed feelings which were mostly reassuring.

Dr. Mangaldas V. Mehta, whose work in the cause of medical relief particularly midwifery, has been recognized by the Government by the conferment of Knighthood on him.

MERCHANTS' CHAMBER OFFICE CLOSED

The Office of the Indian Merchants' Chamber was closed today as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. F. E. Dinshaw.

GERMANS COLONIZING IN SLESVIG

COPENHAGEN.

(By Air Mail).

According to "Politiken", a veritable campaign of colonisation apparently directed by Berlin is being carried on by the Germans in the Danish province of Slesvig recovered from Germany in 1919.

Hardly a week passes without the Germans acquiring important landed properties in the province.

Among the new colonists are those who returning from America, China or Persia and alleged to have huge funds at their disposal are giving a preference to the recovered province instead of settling down in their own country. The immigration has provoked great anxiety among the Danish population and the Government have been asked to make laws in order to put an end to this alarming invasion.

IS BIRTH CONTROL DESIRABLE?

Result Of Essay Competition

The First Prize—named the Margaret Sangar Prize—of Rs. 25 which the Society for the Study and Promotion of Family Hygiene offered through this journal, for the best essay on the subject of the desirability or otherwise of resort to artificial appliances to control the birth-rate, has been awarded to MISS N. F. WADIA, Bombay.

A Second Prize of Rs. 15 for the second best essay, offered by the same Society, has been awarded to MR. B. N. MOTIWALA, Bombay.

A Third Prize of Rs. 5 has been awarded to MR. V. M. MUNIAR, Rajkot and a fourth prize of the same amount is awarded to Mr. C. A. PHADKAR, Vile Parle. The last two prizes are given by "The Chronicle".

The Prize Essays as well as a few others meriting publication will be published in our issue of Sunday next.

Outsiders Prevail At Mahaluxmi

Ootman Wins Chief Event After Thrilling Struggle

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY: Saturday.

There was a distinct fall in the attendance at Mahaluxmi Racecourse yesterday and those who stayed away had no reason to regret their absence, for the results were hardly in accordance with popular anticipation. Guy Vatard, the French lightweight jockey, was in the limelight with a rich double on Montrose and Magnitude. Selby and Brace also recorded doubles. It was pleasing to see Whiteside score on Ootman in the Wellington Plate, the principal event of the afternoon. His stay in Calcutta was not profitable, and every jockey regains his confidence when he breaks a long sequence of losers. The struggle for supremacy in the big race roused spectators to a high pitch of enthusiasm. After Pollux had led the field into the straight Ootman and Risque engaged in a duel, which was thrilling enough, but became more intense when Dr. Strabismus joined issue.

CLEVER TRAINING.

Whiteside, who drew his whip on the son of Hurstwood, managed to beat Risque by a head with Dr. Strabismus a short head behind third. Selby had to cover a lot of ground on the outside otherwise the Doctor would have won outright.

Khodayar Rustom, the trainer of Ootman must be congratulated on the success of the aged gelding. Against younger horses it is miraculous how this old stager maintains his form and many prominent trainers would give anything to find out Khodayar's secret.

Perhaps, it is not generally known that the Irani is a close relation of Byramjee Rustomjee (Senior), the wizard of the Indian Turf. He certainly inherits the family tradition.

MAGNITUDE SURPRISES.

There was a tremendous surprise in the Warwick Plate, run over the 5 furlongs' course. Myrrh, who was all the rage in the betting at the beginning, found a rival in Strathardale, both closing at two's. The co-favourites had little to do with the finish as Magnitude jumped out in front and won pulling up by three lengths. Lenadoon and Teller followed the winner home. Mr. Kelso's mare returned a dividend of Rs. 193 to the fortunate few, who supported her.

Dopatta and Powder Boy fought out the finish in the Flemington Plate, and the pilot of the last-named protested against Munro's mount for alleged interference after the Apron gelding had obtained the verdict. Both horses went perilously near to one another near the winning post, but Munro kept a straighter course than his rival. The objection was rightly overruled and it is time the Stewards discouraged the unsporting tendency to protest without good reason. The resurrection of Powder Boy who failed miserably in the York Plate a week previous, was the topic of conversation. Many who backed the Kolhapur gelding on that occasion, were mighty pleased that he was beaten yesterday. No questions are likely to be asked so racegoers must be pardoned for rejoicing when the apple-cart is upset. That is the only satisfaction they get in this so-called "Sport of Kings."

The Daily Double paid Rs. 407 for win and the Daily Treble Rs. Rs. 1,540 to those who called correctly.

THE LAHORE PLATE.
Distance—1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's BELLE OF YORK, 8-1, Selby 1
Mr. Eve's ROSETTE. 10-1, Brace 2
Mr. R. H. Tucker's CHAMPAGNE, 7-0, O'Neale 3
H. H. Maharaja Jamsaheb of Nawanagar's HER LADYSHIP, 10-0, Blyth 4

Won by head, 3 lengths and neck.

Time: 1 min. 42 2|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 51 for win, and Rs. 20, Rs. 17 and Rs. 53 for places.

All ran.

Favourite Minstrel Boy 7-0.

Winner trained by G. A. Haji.

The Race:—Champagne jumped out with a long lead, followed by Cheer Up, Belle of York and Rosette. There was no change in this order till they reached the straight, where Rosette and Belle of York overhauled challenge. An exciting finish resulted in Belle of York winning by a head from Rosette.

THE MUSCAT PLATE.
(Division I).
Distance—7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1 500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. For Arabs, maidens at the time of landing landed on or after 1st July, 1935, direct from the country of foaling. W A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply). Penalties—Winners, once, 7 lbs.; oftener, 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. E. M. Khot's MONTROSE, 8-7, Vatard 1
Mr. H. Tohalla's YAROOB, 8-2, Selby 2
Mr. Hamid Jamoor's JEWAN, 8-2, Cook 3
Mr. Majid Tarfa's WALK OVER, 8-2, Northmore 4

Won by 1 length, 5 lengths and 3 4 length.

Time: 1 min. 38 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 214 for win, and Rs. 49, Rs. 17 and Rs. 14 for places.

Not Run:—Rudolf 8-11 and Hindustan 8-2

Favourite: Jewan 8-2.

Winner trained by Moosa.

The Race.—New Hilla jumped out first from Walk Over and Yaroob. Jewan, who was badly away, was running second last at this stage. At the half-mile post Montrose joined the leaders and entered the straight first, chased by Yaroob. But Yaroob could not beat Montrose, who won from him by a length. Jewan came with late run beating Walk Over out of third place.

THE MUSCAT PLATE.
(Division II).
Distance—7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs 250. For Arabs, maidens at the time of landing, landed on or after 1st July, 1935, direct from the country of foaling. W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply). Penalties—Winners, once, 7 lbs.; oftener, 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under. 4 lbs.

Mr. H. Tohalla's GOLDEN CROWN 8-9 Selby 1
Mr. N. Mathradas' JANKIZ KHAN 8-11 Northmore 2
Mr. Diamond's TURF BOY 8-2, car. 8-5, Munro 3
Mr. Abdul Hamid Mahomed Amin's KANZ AL DOWLA 8-2 Davison 4

Won by 6 lengths; 1 length; head.

Time.—1min. 37-1|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 41 win, and Rs. 16; Rs. 16 and Rs. 17 for places.

Not Run:—Best Wish 8-12; and Maavan 7-12.

Favourite.—Golden Crown 8-9.

Winner trained by Owner.

The Race.—Golden Crown shot out first, followed by Kanz al Dowla, Jankiz Khan and Mahmood Beg. Mahmood Beg retired at the turn, where Golden Crown went on to win in a canter from Jankiz Khan. Turf Boy, with a late run, was placed third.

THE MADRAS PLATE.
Distance—1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Class III, landed before 1st July, 1935.

Mr. Diamond's REFORM 7-12, Brace 1
Mr. Syed Fatah's KANZ AL MULUK 8-10, Northmore 2
Mr. Ahmed Mustapha Talib's LAMINGTON 7-11 (cd. 7-12) Mahomedali 3
Mr. K.H. Irani's Laffy 9-7, Blyth 4

Not run:—Samran 8-7 and Artighril 8-0.

Won by 4 lengths, 2-1|2 lengths, 1|2 length.

Time: 1min. 51-3|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 67 for win; Rs. 29, Rs. 23 and Rs. 196 for places.

Winner trained by J.E. Malone.

THE VELLARD PLATE
Distance—7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's MAYCOCK 9-4, Carslake 1
Messrs. D.M. Bhosle, D.A Surve and M.S. Hakim's PRATAP SINHA 8-10, Cook 2
Mr. F.H. Payne's RISEHOLME 7-4 (crd. 7-5), Simmons 3
Major-General Nawab Khusru Jung's Cryptogram 7-10, Vatard 4

Not run: Irish Broadcast 8-10.

Won by 1|2 length, short head, short head.

Time: 1min. 28secs.

First tote paid Rs. 30 for win; Rs. 14, Rs. 16 and Rs. 17 for places.

Winner trained by E.S. Godfrey.

THE WARWICK PLATE.
Distance—5 furlongs.

Winnner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. Kelso's MAGNITUDE 7-6 (crd. 7-7), Vatard 1
H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's LENADOON 7-11, Cook 2
Mrs. L. Musry's TELLER 9-7, Davison 3
H.E. Lord Brabourne's Myrrh 9-4, Graham 4

Not run: Sherwood 7-0.

Won by 3 lengths, 1-1|2 lengths, short head.

Time: 1min. 1-3|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 193 for win; Rs. 31, Rs. 69 and Rs. 23 for places.

Winner trained by R. Bence.

THE WELLINGTON PLATE.
Distance—1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 9,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 1,500. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Mr. H.M. Dharamsey's OOTMAN 7-9, Whiteside 1
Mr. Eve's RISQUE 9-0, Brace .. 2
Mr. P.B. Avasia's DR. STRABISMUS 8-7, Selby 3
H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Grand Wazir 7-6 (crd. 7-9), Cook 4

Not run: Dinos 8-1.

Won by neck, short head, four lengths.

Time: 1min. 53-3|5secs.

First Tote paid Rs. 46 for win; Rs. 15, Rs. 18 and Rs. 14 for places.

Winner trained by Khodayar Rustom

THE FLEMINGTON PLATE.
Distance—1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Hon. Mr. Shantidas Askuran's DOPATTA 8-12, Munro 1
H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's POWDER BOY 8-2, Cook 2
Mr. R.P. Ebrahim's ROYAL PRINCE 9-4, Davison 3
Maharaj Madan Singh's Beautaur 8-12, Blyth 4

All ran.

First tote paid Rs. 70 for win; Rs. 26, Rs. 25 and Rs. 31 for places.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE SIMLA PLATE.
Distance—1-1|4 miles.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. A.H. Ahmedbhoy's ABABIL 8-0, Brace 1
Mr. Sayad Jawad's BARKHAT 8-11, Blyth 2
Lt.-Col. Zoraway Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's ALHARITH 8-1, Davison 3
Dr. S.K. Pillay's Poppy Day 8-6, Whittle 4

All ran.

First tote paid Rs. 32 for win; Rs. 18, Rs. 30 and Rs. 34 for places.

Winner trained by Mahmood Talib.

HOW HOARE WAS FOOLED

Back-Scenes Of Paris Peace-Terms

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

According to the "Manchester Guardian" the recent acceptance of the Peace terms by Sir Samuel Hoare was mainly due to the clever diplomatic tactics adopted by astute M Laval, to which Samuel Hoare could not but yield.

M. Laval declared to Sir Samuel on the 7th December, more or less in the form of an ultimatum, that embargo on petrol would have to be renounced. He mentioned the visit of Signor Cerutti and opined that if petrol sanctions were adopted it was almost certain that Italy driven to a tight corner would desperately attack the British fleet in order to cause a European conflagration.

On his own side M. Laval declared that although France will try its best to keep its promise of an eventual assistance, nevertheless even with the greatest goodwill France could only give a very limited help.

The French ports on the Mediterranean were not laid out for big war-ships. On the other hand the mobilisation of the French fleet would take at least fifteen days, and therefore cause a delay—rather risky in such grave conditions.

He suggested that it would be much better for Great Britain to collaborate with France and make peace proposals directly to Mussolini instead of placing them before the League. Such in fact was the force of his arguments that Sir Samuel Hoare was considerably impressed by the predictions made by M. Laval and acquiesced to the Peace proposals.

It is certain, declares the journal, that the most important factor that counted with Sir Samuel was the situation in the Mediterranean. The British naval forces in the Mediterranean although superior to those of Italy are nevertheless in a disadvantageous position from the strategic point of view.

Compensation paid for the extinction of public house licences by the London County Council during the last thirty years totals £4,612,342, according to a return in preparation. During that period the number of houses has decreased by 28 per cent.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Fortune Favours The Australians

(By J. C. MAITRA.)

The prestige of Indian Cricket received another smashing blow at the hands of the Australian visitors when the latter routed an All-India team by the heavy margin of eight wickets. To say that the margins of the defeats correctly sums up the strength and mastery of each side would be misjudging the positions altogether. I do not for a moment wish to minimise the measure of success of the Australians. They fully deserved their victory and I heartily congratulate them on it. But at the same time, I must say that luck played no inconsiderable part in their march to victory. Had it not been for the fact that the spin of the coin gave him the master had to play against the Indians, Jack Ryder might have found himself in a similar plight that C. K. Nayudu did.

Rider, The Master Tactician

The pitch was sodden due to rain overnight. The arrival of the sunshine was bound to make the drying wicket exceedingly tricky and treacherous. Master tactician that he is, Ryder took full advantage of the toss that favoured him. He called upon the Indians to bat first and make the best of the situation. As was expected the home batsmen succumbed to the adverse condition of the ground, skilfully exploited as it was by the Australian bowlers. But the way the hosts were slaughtered leaves one agape. For a team consisting of giants of Indian cricket to be sniffed away for the insignificant total of 48 runs is a story hard to believe. But this actually happened.

The Terrible Tale Of Massacre

Fancy the first wicket going down at 32 and the rest of the side for an addition of 16 runs only! Six batsmen—Amarnath, Mahomed Hussain, C. S. Nayudu Baqa Jilani, Shahabuddin and Nissar—were out for flobs. Wazir Ali (20) and Mushtaq Ali (13) were the highest scorers in this tale of massacre. The bowlers who caused this great havoc were Macartney and Oxenham who bagged five wickets each for 17 and 7 runs respectively. The "Governor-General's" was, indeed, a marvellous feat as he was responsible for the downfall of the best among the batsmen, except C. K."

I cannot remember a single instnce in which an All-India side has fared so badly. Even the stronger M. C. C. combination could not destroy the Indian batsmen in this manner. To conclude from the above that Indian batting has deteriorated hopelessly during these two years would be absurd.

Australians Prove The Truth

The Australians in their turn made as poor a show as their opponents, although the conditions had improved by the afternoon. Against the bowling of Nissar and Baqa Jilani, they fell like nine pins. The speed-Merchant claimed 6 wickets for 35 runs, while Jilani collared 3 for 23. For such a strong batting side to be skittled out for a negligible figure like 99 conclusively proves that the Indian batsmen were not unduly terrorised and bundled out like a flock of sheep. Only three of the batsmen managed to reach double figures—Wendell Bill (16), Bryant (29) and Macartney (11) and Abdul Aziz conceded 15 in extras.

Leaving aside their score of 98 at Allahabad against U. P. which was forced down under various handicaps, this is their poorest score in the tour. The two bowlers mentioned above may well be proud of their achievements. They owe a lot however to the Indian fielding which was reported to be of the best seen so far. It was really a day of night-mare for batsmen—judging from the fact that two first rate teams were dismissed for an aggregate of 147 runs.

The Tourists Lead By Two Matches

The second day turned out to be equally disastrous to the Indians. Although Aziz (12), Amarnath (39) and Yuvaraj of Patiala (32) tried bravely to stem the tide of fortune, the odds were terribly against them. Leather, Macartney and Oxenham ran through the side for the paltry collection of 127 runs. The first-named bagged five wickets for 29, while the last two hooked 3 and 2 respectively for 42 and 30.

With the loss of two wickets only, the Australians managed to surpass their opponents' lead. They actually scored 80 with Bill 45 not out. Thus they won the match in half the allotted time of four days by the big margin of eight wickets. And of the four All-India matches as arranged, they have gained two.

Bungled Again

While discussing the fate of the Indians at Calcutta, I cannot overlook the fact that the selectors bungled again at the last moment. I cannot imagine way they gave preference to Shahabuddin and Mahomed Hussain, when Amarsingh and Jai declined, against S Banerjee and Lal Singh. Shahabuddin's performance at Allahabad was absolutely chimerical. Against it might be trotted out his huge failures on turf wickets at Bombay and other places. Banerjee, on the other hand, cut a beautiful figure in the Bengal v. Australian match a few days ago. Besides it was his home wicket and, therefore, could be depended on to shine better than a stranger. Evidently Shahabuddin's connection with the Vizianagram team—like that of Palia—had everything to do with his choice. As for Mahomed Hussain he is rarely successful.

For the Next "Test."

It is true these changes, even if effected, might not have made much difference to the result of the match. But that is no reason why an injustice should be done to more deserving players. It is hoped that with the arrival of "Duleep", the selection committee will place merit alone above everything else. Abdul Aziz has failed to impress as an wicket-keeper. So he should be excluded from the next test and Hindlekar taken in his place. I hope Amar Singh and Vijay Merchant will be fit to play at Lahore. The rest of the side should remain as it is useless Nazir Ali is to be brought in at the expense of Mustaq Ali, the Yuvaraj being out of the question.

DEOLALI HARIJANS' FIRM STAND

Refuse To Burn Hindu Books

DEOLALI (By Mail).

Efforts of Nasik Depressed Class leaders who are vehemently opposed to Harijans participation in Hindu rituals, to wean the Bhagur Harijans from the 'influence' of caste-Hindus, received a set-back at a meeting organised to ratify the Yeola resolution. The meeting which was attended by nearly a thousand Harijans turned down the suggestion to make a bonfire of Hindu religious books but passed a resolution of confidence in Dr. Ambedkar.

The meeting was a sequel to the venture of the Arya Missionary who "converted" a large number of Harijans into the Vedic Religion and gave them sacred threads. Nasik Harijans were much concerned at this deflection to the caste-Hindu side and immediately set about to counteract the socalled caste Hindu influences, but have not been successful so far.—A. P.

AUSTRALIA'S GREAT VICTORY

S. Africa Beaten By Innings And 78 Runs In Third Test

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 4.

In the third Test match, between South Africa and Australia, which commenced on 2nd January, Australia won by an innings and 78 runs.

Scores: Australia 362 for eight and declared.

South Africa 102 and, following on made 182.—Reuter.

AMARNATH AND NISSAR UNWELL

Probable Changes In All-India XI

(From A Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

The Australian touring team leave to-night for Amritsar, where they will play their next match. According to previous schedule, the match there against Southern Punjab was to commence on 6th inst. But the match has been advanced by one day and the Australians will commence play on the 5th immediately after their arrival at Amritsar. Probably this has been done to ensure proper rest to members of both the tourist and local teams on the eve of the third All-India Match which commences at Lahore on the 10th January.

NISSAR AND AMARNATH ILL

It is understood Amarnath developed temperature yesterday following his injury on the New Year day and Nissar too is reported to be suffering from fever. They will therefore not be able to play for Southern Punjab although they were eligible to play for that side and were expected to until yesterday. They are however expected to play at Lahore.

It is believed, there will be a few changes in the next All-India team in order to try out promising material. Bhaya may get his chance at Lahore and also a new wicketkeeper, although on whom the choice will fall is not yet certain.

London County Council will consider the issue of publicity on the amenities and advantages of London.

Hyderabad Andhras In Conference

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Jan. 2.

The fourth session of the Hyderabad State Andhra Conference concluded yesterday.

During the session about 30 resolutions were passed including one village reconstruction, Harijan uplift, instituting an economic enquiry, enfranchisement of local self-government in districts and representation of Andhras in Government services. A special feature of the conference was the passing of a resolution on the Constitution which took five hours of discussion in the Subjects Committee.

England Beat New Zealand

LONDON, Jan. 4.

At Twickenham the Rugby match between England and New Zealand resulted in a win for England by 13 points to nil.

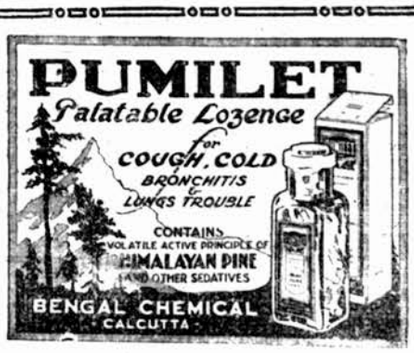
Score a few minutes after half-time was, England 10, and New Zealand nil.—Reuter's Special.

Killed In Engine Burst

PATNA, Jan. 4.

From information received from Katihar it appears that while an electric engine was being repaired in Deheria Mill, a tube containing oxygen suddenly burst out, resulting in the instantaneous death of a mistry, Kambharan Singh and severe injury to engineer Jackson.

Four others also were injured slightly.—United Press.



Bombay Agents Orient Drug Agency.

NEW YORK COTTON 5 POINTS DOWN

Gold Unchanged And Silver Closed

WHEAT AND LINSEED DULL BUT JUTE STEADY

BOMBAY: Jan. 5.

On Saturday Crossrates ruled steady.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY.

New York Cotton was slightly easy in the absence of speculative interest. There was some scattered selling following Liverpool weakness.

GOLD UNCHANGED.

London Gold was unchanged and Silver was closed.

GRAINS DULL.

Wheat and Linseed ruled dull. Jute was steady. Rubber was a shade higher.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE STEADY.

The London Stock Exchange was closed. The New York Stock Exchange was steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(MARCH 1936.)

New York, Jan 4

Previous closing	11.37
To-day's opening	11.37
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	11.32
Difference	—.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(MARCH 1936.)

Liverpool, Jan 4

Previous closing	6.20
To-day's opening	6.17
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing	6.15
Difference	—.05

BROACH EXPECTATION

New York May ..... Rs. 218-12

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan 4

Cotton showed somewhat easier tendency following week-end liquidation and foreign selling. With no news to stimulate demand the market was to-day subjected to scattered selling orders under the influence of which prices gradually gave way.

Trading in March commenced at 11.37 i.e. unchanged from previous closing. The market was steady but quiet in the absence of speculative interest while later prices eased on scattered liquidation and outside selling influenced by lower Liverpool cables with March finally closing at 11.32 with a decline of 5 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan 4

The following were the opening changes:—

January (unquoted) 11.70/11.70
March (11.43/11.43) 11.37/11.37
May (11.20/11.30) 11.12/11.12

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan 4

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American January (6.24) 6.15
American March (6.24) 6.15
American January (9.15) 9.09
Egyptian March (8.85) 8.76

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan 4

Broach Cotton for Apr-May delivery moved between Rs. 218-12 and Rs. 219-4 at night. The rate at 10-40 p.m. was Rs. 218-12 with New York closing futures 5 points down.

FRESH RUBBER QUOTA

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3.

Fresh quota for export of rubber from Burma and India has been fixed.

The quota allotted to Burma is for 1935, 8,000 tons, for 1936 8,500 tons, for 1937 9,000 tons, and for 1938, 9,250 tons.

The quota allotted to India excluding Burma is 12,500 tons for each of the three years 1935/36 and 37 and 13,000 tons for 1938.—A. P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Jan 4

Previous closing	4.92 7/8
To-day's opening	4.92 7/8
To-day's closing	4.92 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Jan 4

Previous closing	4.92 13/16
To-day's opening	4.92 7/8
To-day's closing	4.92 13/16
Difference	unchanged

FRANC RATE

London, Jan 4

Previous closing	74.69
To-day's opening	74.71
To-day's closing	74.76
Difference	+07

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan 4

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.92 7/8 and then eased to 4.92 13/16 with very little variation.

Franc opened at 74.71 and then moved up to 74.76 with steadier tendency.

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan 4

	Last price	To day's price
Spot	31 1/2d.	closed
Forward	unquoted	unquoted

London, Jan 4

Gold per ounce (£7-1-2 1/2) £7-1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Jan 4

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Jan 4

London on Bombay (1-6 5/32) 1-6 5/32
Paris on Bombay (5.64) 5.65
New York on Bombay (37.30) 37.31
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 1/2) 0.92 5/8
London on Milan (61.28) 61.50
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Jan 4

Silver opened quiet at Rs. 52 and Rs. 52/4. The market was rather quiet early in the day owing to the lack of speculative interest but later some steadiness developed on scattered upcountry demand and covering and closed steady at Rs. 52/8 and 52/8.

Silver Posh rose to Rs. 53-4 at night, but again eased off to Rs. 52-10.

Gold opened dull at Rs. 34/13/9 and 34/13/9. There was practically nothing doing here while movements of foreign exchanges were also quiet with the result that no interest was displayed here. Prices closed quiet at Rs. 34/13/9 and 34/13/9.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan 4

Liverpool wheat opened steady with March at 78 3/8 and May 77 1/2. There was some enquiry but business on the whole was rather restricted influenced by prevailing uncertainties abroad.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan 4

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 1.01 3/4. Prices showed an easier tendency in the absence of any enquiry influenced by quiet outside cables.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Jan 4

The rates at 3-30 p m were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£213 1/2 buyers £214 1/2 sellers. Weak) closed

Lead (£15 1/8 buyers £15 3/16 sellers. Easy) closed

Electrolytic Copper (£38 3/4 to £39 1/4) closed

Glasgow Iron (£74) closed

JUTE.

New crop January February (£19 7/8 sellers) £19 7/8 sellers

Dunlop January (£23 3/4) £23 3/4

Lightning January (£22) £22

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-11) 1-11

RUBBER.

Spot (6 1/2 paid and buyers) 6 9/16 paid and buyers

April June (6 11/16 paid and buyers) 6 3/4 paid and value

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay January February (£13 7/16 sellers) £13 3/8 sellers

Linseed Calcutta January February (£13 1/4 sellers) £13 1/4 sellers

Linseed La Plata January (£11 3/8 sellers) £11 1/4 sellers

Groundnut Coromandal January (£14 3/8 sellers) £14 7/16 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Jan 4

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 p.m.	7 12 0
Rates at 12-0 p.m.	7 11 9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 12 3
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 12 3
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7 12 6
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	7 12 6
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	7 12 9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Jan 4

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat January	4 9 3
Wheat May	4 10 0
Linseed May	7 12 3

The tone was steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan 4

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan 4

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 55 7/8) dol 56

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 29 1/8) dol 29 1/2

U S Steel Common (dol 49 1/8) dol 49 1/2

U S Steel Preference (dol 116) unquoted.

COTTON MARKET AT JALGAON

Minister Kambli's Assurance To Agricultural Association

JALGAON, Jan. 3.

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Kambli, Minister of Agriculture, paid a visit to Jalgaon during the week. He went round the local cotton market accompanied by Rao Saheb Prayag, cotton breeder, and met local merchants in connection with the starting of a regulated cotton market at Jalgaon. The Minister also met the members of the Jalgaon Taluka Agricultural Association. The Minister replying to the Association's requests said that he would see that a regulated cotton market was shortly established in Jalgaon for the removal of the grievances of the agriculturists. Two regulated cotton markets have been working in Khandesh since some time, one at Dhulia and the other at Amalner.

MILITARY TRAINING IN KHANDESH.

A ten-days' military training camp was held at Yawal during Christmas by the local Hanuman Vyayamshala. The camp was attended by over 70 persons and military education of all kind was imparted under the charge of Mr. Sawant of Jalgaon. Free Khaki uniform was provided this year by the organisers.

This is the third camp of its kind so far held by the Vyayamshala, which is now a registered association.

Christ Did Not Die On Cross!

(From A Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

The Ramakrishna Vedanta Society celebrated the birth day of the Lord Jesus Christ on the 25th of December under the presidentship of Srimat Swami Abhedanandji Maharaj.

The president narrated in his speech, the greatness of the Lord Jesus. He asked "Did Christ die on the Cross? "No, he said. He did not die on the cross, but he lived long after, and died a natural death. His tomb still exists near Srinagar, in Kashmir. He dilated on how Jesus spent his 18 years of unknown life in India and elsewhere imbibing the learning from the Savant of Hindustan, the sacred truths of the humanitarian religion of Lord Buddha and returned to Palestine to deliver the message of love and goodwill to his disciples and gentiles. Finally he expressed how far the Western Christian nations have swerved from the path of peace and how much they need the preaching of the tenets of Christ, as "Love Thy neighbour as Thyself."

A Royal Air Force aerodrome at Finningley, near Doncaster, to be ready by June 1, will use 20,000 gallons of water a day.

A Government Gazette from London announces that Lt. General W. S. Leslie has been promoted as General, and Maj. General H. B. Douglas Baird as Lt. General.

HAKIM ZAMILKHAN
SON OF
HAKIM AJMALKHAN

is practising in Bombay and at whose dispensary well versed experienced Hakims are prescribing for patients at Delhi rates. It is open from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. The public should avail of this splendid opportunity.

This dispensary was declared open by the Mayor of Bombay, Mr. K. F. Nariman, on the 24th of December before a distinguished gathering.

The Hakim Saheb is glad to honour the requests of his patients and the persuasion of Maulana Shaukat Ali, and will continue his stay at Bombay for two weeks more. Patients desirous of personal consultation should see him at his residence, 48, Harvey Road, Chaupatty, between 9 and 11 a.m.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 4.

The local forward market remained officially closed to-day upto 2-30 p.m. as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. F. E. Dinshaw.

But the local market is known for lawlessness and none of the member of the East India cotton Association has any respect for its rules and regulations. The gambling goes on day and night in cotton market and the East India Cotton Association will be proud for this mismanagement. The Board is well aware of these irregularities but takes no notice as they have no intention of putting the market on a sound basis.

The market opened as usual at 11-30 a.m. with Broach A/M. quoted at Rs. 219/12 and declined to Rs. 219 on heavy selling by a prominent operator. It is said that he sold about 25,000 bales which were well absorbed and later prices improved to Rs. 219/4.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 3 points and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 219/4. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	**218 8 0**
Oomra D/J	**200 0 0**
Oomra March	**197 8 0**
Bengal D/J	**145 12 0**
Bengal March	**144 12 0**

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 4.

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/6 1/16

LONDON.—

Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/2 Jan-Dec.
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—

B. C. Rate T T 271 1/2
Banks selling T T 269 1/2
Banks buying T T 267

PARIS.—

Banks selling T T 562
Banks buying T T 572

JAPAN.—

Banks selling T T 77 3/8
Banks buying T T 77 1/8

AMSTERDAM.—

Banks selling D D 54 1/2

JAVA.—

Banks selling D D 54 1/4

HONGKONG.—

Banks selling D D 87 1/4

SHANGHAI.—

Banks selling D D 81 1/2

SINGAPORE.—

Banks selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN.—

Banks selling D D 90 3/4

CROSS RATE.—

New York/London 4.92 7/8 3rd inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/32 4th inst.
Java/London 7.23 4th inst.
Hongkong/London 1/3 3/4 4th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/2 15/32 4th inst.
London/Paris 74.69 3rd inst.
London/Belgium 29.29 1/2 3rd inst.
London/Switzerland 15.18 1/4 3rd inst
London/Berlin 12.26 3rd inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 3rd inst.
London/New York 4.92 13/16 3rd inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.26 1/2 3rd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-1-4 2nd inst. £7-1-2 1/2 3rd inst.
Silver London Ready 22 3/8 2nd inst. 21 1/2 3rd inst.
Silver New York Ready 50 2nd inst. 50 3rd inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 2nd inst. 5/8 per cent 3rd inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 11/16 per cent 2nd inst. 11/16 per cent 3rd inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.
3 Mos 3/4 per cent.
6 Mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan. 3.

Broach A/M. 1936 Op. 222 1/2; Highest 222 3/4; Lowest 221 1/4; Closing 221 3/4.

Oomra D/J. Op. 203; Highest 203 1/4; Lowest 200 1/4; Closing 203

Oomra March Op. 201; Highest 201 1/4; Lowest 200 1/4; Closing 200 3/4.

Bengal D/J. Op. 148 1/4; Highest 148 1/4; Lowest 147 1/4; Closing 147 3/4.

Bengal March Op. 147 1/2; Highest 147 1/2; Lowest 146 1/4; Closing 146 3/4

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 17

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-1-36) Rs. 7 1/4.

Some Unloading In Cement Shares

TATA STEELS QUIET

Scattered Long Liquidation

BOMBAY, Jan. 4.

The local Share Bazar was quiet to-day with some unloading in Cement shares. There was particularly heavy selling in Indian Cement shares as it is generally believed that the Cement Merger scheme will be impossible owing to sudden death of its promoter.

There was scattered long liquidation in other sections. Tata Steel shares were quiet while cotton mill shares ruled easy on tired liquidation. There was a marked absence of any important buying and it being the last day for squaring up of open business, there was mostly budly business. Budly differences were moderate.

The market is free from outside speculation but there is less disposition to operate although money remains cheap. Professional operators are holding aloof in hopes of lower prices. The market is likely to remain featureless with a sagging tendency.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Jan. 4.

100 Ahm. Advance	282 8
500 Bombay Cotton	40 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	711 4
250 Bradbury	100 0
100 Century	176 4
100 Central	242 8
100 Colaba	128 12
100 Coorla	95 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	340 0
1 E D Sassoon	0-5-0
100 Finlay	112 8
100 Gokak	162 8
1000 Hindustan	1750 0
100 Indore	63 12
100 Khatau	74 6
100 Kohinoor	194 6
250 Laxmi	667 8
100 Madhavji	-6 12
150 Morarjee United	40 0
1000 Morarji	905 0
250 Model	48 8
50 Mysore	95 0
200 New Great	117 8
100 Oosmanshahi	55 0
100 Phoenix	270 0
25 Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000 Sholapur	2400 0
50 Simplex	65 10
100 Swadeshi	142 8
100 Swan	107 8
25 Tata	8 0
500 Vishnu	1300 0
1000 Western	750 0

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda	105 4
25-50 Central	36 10
500 Imperial	1575 0
125-500 Im. Con.	385 0
50-100 India	126 0
100 Reserve Bank	129 4
5 Union	5 6

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	35 0
70 Gwalior	116 4
160 Indian	440 0
1000 Katni Def.	2150 0
100 Katni Ord.	368 12
75 Okha	252 8
10 Punjab	24 6
100 Shahabad	468 2
70 United	713 0

INSURANCE

15-100 Jupiter	12 0
15-75 New India	43 8
200 Oriental	4700 0
10-100 Vulcan	7 4

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad Old	153 12
1000 Andhra Valley	1637 8
10 Ajmer	13 3
50 Bombay Tram	148 2
100 Bombay Suburban	170 0
10 Broach	11 10
100 Karachi	223 12
100 Poona	218 12
100 Surat	175 0
100 Tata Hydro	166 14
1600 Tata Power	1548 12

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	907 8
100 Amr. Patty	119 12
100 C. Province	93 12
100 Dhond Baramati	98 0
100 Gujarat	75 0
100 Mandra Bhon	97 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

Century 186 173 176
Bom. Dyeing 726 727 706 712 711
Kohinoor 198 195 194.6
Central India 248 243 242
New Great 118 117
Simplex 66 65
Swadeshi 148 143 142
Bundi 35/6 34/14 35
I. Cement 440 441 436 437 440
Punjab 24/12 24/6
Shahabad 476 472 468
Andhra 1640 1642 1640 1637
Tata Hydro 166
Tata Power 1550 1555 1547 1548
Tram. Ord. 148/2
T Steel Dfd. 596 602 593 598 596
T. Steel Ord. 151/4 152 12 151 12 150/12 151
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 163/8
Bellapur 157 155
B. Steam 280
B. Burma 402 403 401 406

100 Pachora Jamner	92 8
100 Sara Sirajgunge	96 8
500 Tapty Valley	775 0

MININGS

10 Shivrajpur	32 0
75 Tata Steel Def.	596 4
75 Tata Steel Ord.	151 0

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock	204 6
50 Belapur Sugar	155 0
250 Bombay Steam	280 0
125 Bombay Burma	406 4
50 Bombay Burma Cont.	136 4
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3 13
50 Bombay Telephone	107 0
100 Indian Bleaching	97 8
100 Indian Radio Def.	515 0
100 Ind. Radio Ord.	492 8
1000 Port Canning	575 0
15 Scindia	X.D 14 1
30 Premier Construction	75 8
25 Tata Oil	17 12

PREFERENCE

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1422 8
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	290 0
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	85 0
5 p.c. Central India	526 4
7 p.c. Katni 1st	138 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	141 4
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	15 0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	149 6
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1522 8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	191 4
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	163 8
5 1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	13 0
7 p.c. Vishnu	647 8

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

March 130 May 143 July 153 at Cross Rate 4.92 7/8.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1936 220—Liverpool May 1936 6.12 Rs. 46 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1936 220—New York May 11.15 Rs. 31 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.92 7/8.

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Jan. 3.

Spot silver prices remained unchanged at 49 3/4 cents.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 4.

3 1/2 per cent G P N 96/9
3 per cent 1941 103/12
3 per cent 1951/54 101/13
3 1/2 per cent 1947/53 105/12
4 per cent 1943 108/12
4 per cent 1960/70 110/6
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 116/12
5 per cent 1939/44 109/7
5 per cent 1940/43 110/14
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/12

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 119/8
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 103/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 121/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108/12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 105/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 105
5 per cent M Deb. 1939 115
6 per cent M Deb. 1954 127/8
6 per cent K P T 1936 127/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 105

Note.—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 96/5/6 and improved to Rs. 96/7 but at this level there was some selling and prices declined to Rs. 96/3 and finally closed at Rs. 96/6 ready is quoted three annas higher.

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, Jan. 3.

December	48.70—1.50
March	47.90—2.70
May	47.50—2.90

WALL-STREET MARKETS

New York, Jan. 3.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	70
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	31
Electric Bond Common	17
Electric Bond 5 del Pfd.	68
Consolidated Gas	31
United Corpn	7
Western Union Telg.	75 3/4
Radio Corp.	13
Chesapeake and Ohio	53
New York Central	29
Baltimore and Ohio R.R.	17
Union Pacific R R.	113
Bethelehem Steel	53
United States Steel	49 1/2
American Smelting	59
Noranda Mines	45
Int. Nickel of Canada	45
Sun Life of Canada	425
Amr. Celanese	29
Anaconda Copper Mining	29 3/4
General Motor	56 1/4
General Electric	39
Kelvinators	16
Atlantic Refining	29
Socony	14 3/4
National Dairy	20
Chase Bank	42 1/2
National City Bank	38
American Radiator	27
United S. Rubber	16

Market very active and strong. Carloading for the week 41000 up.

Total Business:—2 3/4 million.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 4.

Forward business was resumed today and Posh delivery was quoted at a decline of Rs. 7 from the fixed price of Rs. 58/14. There was some liquidation as America is not buying any silver and prices were quoted at Rs. 51/14.

The gold market was quiet with limited business.

Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted at 1.2 7/16.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	**51 14 0**
Posh delivery	**51 14 0**
Ready gold	**34 13 3**
Posh delivery	**34 13 3**
Magh delivery	**34 12 3**

BOMBAY METAL MARKET

Bombay, Jan 4

London market—
Standard Copper Cash (Buyers) £34-13-9
Standard Copper Cash (Sellers) £34-15-0
Standard Copper 3 months £35-2-6
Electrolytic copper £39-5-0
New York—
Blue Eagle 8 3/4 cents
Non-Blue Eagle 8 3/8 cents
Bombay market quotations
Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 33
Copper Sheets Rs. 37-8-0
Tone: Steady

CONGRESS NAGAR SPRINGING UP

Reception Committee Arrangements For Making Session A Success

LUCKNOW, Jan. 3.

With the conclusion of the Congress Jubilee celebrations the local Congress leaders are now concentrating their attention towards the stupendous task lying before them to organise the arrangements for the forthcoming Congress session in Lucknow. There are ten weeks more in which they propose to finish the whole work.

CONGRESS NAGAR

The layout of the Congress Nagar and pandal is all complete. Dr. Murarilal, General Secretary of the Reception Committee who is in charge of the construction committee, will soon look into the construction arrangements. The permanent office of the Reception Committee will be opened on the Congress ground next week. Pandit Syam Sunder Narain Tankha and Pandit Haris Chandra Bajpai, two secretaries of the Reception Committee, will be put in charge of this office.

Sjt. Mohanlal Saxena returned from Cawnpore where he had gone with Babu Purshottamdas Tandon for collection work. He informed the United Press representative that they received a good response from the Cawnpore citizens. He was glad to see that a good response was forthcoming from their districts of the province as well.

VOLUNTEER ARRANGEMENTS

Babu Sampurnanand of Benares who is in charge of the volunteer arrangements, is also making a tour in the province. Mr. Nandkumar Deo Bashishtha has been appointed the organiser of the Volunteers Corps. He will soon start a Volunteer Officers' training camp at Lucknow. These officers will recruit and train volunteers for the occasion of the Congress session.

The work as regards the holding of the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition on the occasion of the Congress session has been started in right earnest. Mr. Shankerlal Banker recently paid a visit to Lucknow in this connection. A temporary office has already been opened here with Mr. Girdhari Kripalani in charge to look after the arrangements for the exhibition. The sight has been selected. Mr. Mahtre of the Architect firm of Messrs. Doctor and Mahtre came to Lucknow and has been asked to prepare the plan for the exhibition

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant is soon coming to Lucknow to give his helping hands in these arrangements.—United Press.

BAQI DECLARED DULY ELECTED

Ex-M.L.A.'s Allegations Untrue, Say Commissioners

NEW DELHI, Jan. 4.

The "Gazette of India" publishes the Election Commissioners' finding declaring Mr. Abdullayahel Baqi duly elected member of the Assembly. The Commissioners hold that a large number of allegations made by the petitioner Mr. K. Ahmed, Ex-M.L.A. to be untrue but as he succeeded in proving the charge that Mr. Baqi's return of election expenses was false in material particulars, Mr. Ahmad is awarded Rs. 500 with costs.

The Commissioners add that the consequences following from the fact that Mr Baqi submitted false returns on material particulars shall be decided by the proper authority.—A. P.

Paris Welcomes Jawaharlal

Indian Merchants And Students Greet Him

(From A Correspondent.)

PARIS, Dec. 15.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who arrived from London to-day, delivered a short speech before a small gathering at the Cafe Voltaire, Place de l'Odeon.

He was welcomed at a tea party by the Indian Merchant Association on the 13th on which occasion he spoke a few words about Indian politics. His future plans, he said, are not as yet determined as he had rushed across to Europe by air three days after his release after two years imprisonment He has not got over the effects of the suddenness of the whole affair, especially when his health had been none too good.

Later in the evening, he was present at an after-dinner party arranged by Madame L. Morin at her home. There were a few cultured students and the evening was spent in questions and answers. The answers that were given by the Pandit had a very profound effect and the clarity with which he tackled every question left good impressions upon the gathering.

SORBONNE MEETINGS.

Since the death of Professor Sylvain Levi, the Thursday conferences at the Indian Institute are entirely confined to the biography of the late professor. These meetings are well attended and over-crowded, and every week either a close colleague of that past personality or an intimate friend would dwell upon the life works of the late Professor. The lecture hall has been altered with the Professor's photographs decorated with flowers and burning incense, and as soon as one enters the hall, one immediately feels an atmosphere of reverence and the sublimity of the Hindu rites, for surely the Professor has passed away, but there vibrates his spirit in the Institute

The best we can do to his memory is for us to raise a fund for the benefit of the Indian students who are in constant need of financial help. It is not only my idea but you will fall in with my view when you have read the letter from the Rector of the University. All donations towards this fund must be forwarded to the Rector, however small the donations may be they will be gratefully acknowledged.

LATE SYLVAIN LEVI: RECTOR'S MESSAGE.

The following is the exact translation of the letter (specially written for the Indian Press) from the Rector of the University of Paris Monsieur J. Charlity. Dated 6th December, 35.

When you ask me about Sylvain Levi, my thoughts, doubtless like the thoughts of all, goes back to the great scholar who carried so high the reputation of French Indianism, and whose researches brought to light so many points of your history and literatures which had, till then, remained mysterious. But I cannot help thinking above all, of the man who, in our youth, was my fellow-student and my senior on the benches of the University I am President of to-day. And when, later on at the completion of our career, we met again in Paris, it was a great joy for me to co-operate with him to the foundations through which we practically conveyed his love of India and his untiring devotion to Hindu students; organizations of a special Institute dedicated to the study of Hindu Civilization.

I am glad to have been able to offer him my brotherly help at the occasion of all these creations of which he was the inspirer; for this great scholar was at the same time, a man looking forward to practical realisations. He succeeded in organising in Paris a centre of attraction and a gathering place for your lettered youth. I can assert that the memory of this worthy man should forever be engraved in your mind, firstly because of the inesteemable services he rendered so many of your countrymen in lavishing upon them his time and advices, secondly, because of his whole life devoted to the exploration of your country's past. As noble in his heart as in his mind, he has not been a less good servant of India, his second Fatherland, than of France, and if you intend to commemorate the work of this noble artisan of the bringing together of the Orient and Occident (so necessary for the future of the World Civilisation) let me add, that nothing could please his memory more than an endowment to the benefit of Hindu Studies and Hindu Students in Paris.

SHAHIDGANJ CONFERENCE BANNED

Magistrate Fears Breach Of Peace At Lahore

LAHORE, Jan. 3.

The Shahidganj Conference which was to be held at Lahore on 9th January under the auspices of Majilisimarkazia Ithadimilat for the purpose of discussing the communal situation arising out by the demolition of the Shahidganj mosque has been banned by the district magistrate under section 144.

The order points out that the holding of such a conference is likely to lead to a breach of public tranquillity or riot and warns the public not to take part in the conference.—A. P.

QUETTA ROCKED BY 'QUAKE AGAIN.

QUETTA, Jan. 4.

Earth tremors continue to be felt in Quetta. An earthquake shock of moderate intensity and of short duration again rocked Quetta at 4-20 this morning rousing people from their sleep. No damage, however, is reported.—A. P.

ELEPHANT RUNS AMOCK IN STREET

Damages Vehicles And Injures Pedestrians

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 3.

A scene of confusion and panic was witnessed when one of ten elephants forming part of the procession of Panchayati Akhara consisting of 200 sadhus, ran wild while passing along the Grand Trunk road which is the busiest street in Allahabad and runs through the heart of the city.

The rogue attacked vehicles, pedestrians and other elephants. An elephant fight ensued and the enraged elephant struck two others who fled away. Before the rogue was secured vehicles were turned up and pedestrians were hurt.

Some sort of order was regained at last but after the procession had proceeded half a mile and was near the railway viaduct a railway train happened to pass and the elephant became agitated again but was brought under control by trainers.

The enraged elephant still remains in chains on the roadside. —A. P.

JAPAN'S MORAL EXCELLENCE

Poet Naguchi On Need For Healthy Moral Conscience

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, Friday.

Last evening, the distinguished poet of Japan was honoured by the Santa Cruz Education Society. Besides the members of the Committee, there were present the president of the local Congress Committee, Smt. Gangabehen Patel, Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Sheth Quandilal Poddar.

The secretary read the welcome address which was presented in a beautifully carved ivory case, to the poet.

Poet Naguchi in his address referred to his earlier years and the natural surroundings that made him what he was to-day. He said that the first thought in his mind was that of the beautiful, and the Mount Fuji had always been to the poet as the guardian angel and fountain of inspiration. The mount had inspired him in his life of poetry. Even when circumstances and surroundings had made him shed tears the ideal beauty of Fuji had always prompted and inspired him to go forward without fear. ..

JAPAN'S MORAL EXCELLENCE

In conclusion, the poet urged that the most important question for the world was one of morality. For life's battle would never be won by any superiority of intellect. "Who is he who is successful?" asked the poet. Only he whose moral conscience was healthy and strong. The Japanese, he said, have a few more ideas in the management of life than Western people. He referred to the moral rather than martial excellence of Japan. He impressed upon the audience the necessity of having "the symbol of idealism. Whether it be a man or nature. Whether it be a Gandhi in man or the snow-clad Everest in nature."

MORALITY AND INDIVIDUAL

Sir Lallubhai Samaldas thanked the poet for giving the message as Mount Fuji gave him in his youth. Japan and India he said, stood on the same level, at least of morality as a necessary factor in the development of the life of the individual and of nations.

JAPAN'S TRADE EXPANSION

"For the promotion of her trade, Japanese commercial interests ought to concentrate their activities on India and China. Not much hope can be pinned to the Near East or other countries where Japan has only recently opened up markets, because purchasing power there is limited."

This interesting statement was made by Mr. Matsuhima, Ambassador-at-Large, who recently returned from an extended tour in the Near East, the Indies and other countries.

After discussing trade and other conditions of all the countries he visited Mr. Matsuhima concluded that such countries as Afghanistan, Persia, Iraq, Turkey Syria, and Palestine not only lack natural resources, but also present little hope of economic progress. No increase in fact can be expected in purchasing power there and Japanese traders must realise that there is a limit to their business.

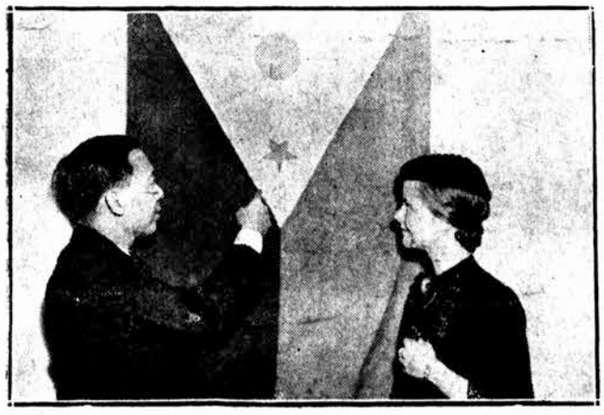
The most important thing for them to do is exert greater efforts towards the promotion of trade with India and China where there is still great purchasing power.

SWEDEN'S CHRISTMAS QUEEN

Mlle. Margareta Skod, Stockholm's Christmas Queen for 1935, with her holly crown adorned with candles.

Mrs. Rex Bell, who a few years ago was favourite of movie-goers as Clara Bow, the "It" girl, has deserted the screen in favour of motherhood. Photo shows her with her young son Toni.

Members of Benares Hindu University Physical Training Class, recently started under the supervision of well known physical culturist, Prof. Ramamoorti.



New banner of Philippines retains colour motif of American flag, red, white and blue. It has three stars and a sun.

Assisted by two of Emperor Haile Selassie's military flyers, Moulou-Embbete, Ethiopia's and Africa's only Negro-woman flyer, is seen here about to go aloft.

Members of the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Training at Madras in Red Indian Costume of the Flora Tribe in the Coyelong Camp fifteen miles from Madras.

General Goering (2nd from left) collecting money in the streets of Berlin for helping the indigent and needy of the country during the cold wintry days.

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LUCKY NUMBER

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ENERVIN GIVES YOU

ENERGY IS GOT FROM

What is the Matter with YOU ?

(1) Is it physical weakness ?
(2) Do you feel mentally depressed?
(3) Have you lost your appetite and sleep ?
(4) Are you tired of taking medicines ?
(5) Do you feel difident to do any work ?
(6) Have you lost enthusiasm for games ?
(7) Are you down-hearted because of business reverses?
(8) Does everything appear dark and gloomy ?
(9) Has a recent illness played havoc with your health?
(10) Do you wish to win all battles of life?

If Your Answer is "YES" to any of the above Queries

START TAKING

ENERVIN

TO-DAY

It Must do You Good

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